# New-York Daily Times.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.

[illegible] current in relation to [illegible] Governor WISE to Wheatland. [illegible] although a continual [illegible] pilgrims [illegible]

[illegible] ... of your percussion powder [illegible] which seems to imagine its circulation in [illegible] can produce, every twenty-four [illegible] stimulant enough to drug the intelli[illegible] ... "reliable news," with which some of the [illegible] of the country team.

It is true that Governor WISE was at Wheatland last Tuesday, and it is equally a fact that he left there on Wednesday, and did not dine [illegible] with Mr. BUCHANAN [illegible] ... the electoral vote of the Old Dominion is to be cast for ––– the devil or Mr. FILLMORE; that an impossible fire-eating caucus, of persons in all parts of the Union, was held, yesterday, at a hotel in Philadelphia, for the purpose of resolving [illegible] means of effecting, at once, a dissolution of the Union; that Senator DOUGLAS is to signalize his [illegible] by an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Messrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, BORNBARNS RHETT, the Richmond Enquirer, and the Charleston Mercury, in a word, that the country is in danger, and that the Union is to be saved, by blowing it into fragments. There are individuals, with whom I have conversed [illegible] who are fully persuaded that Mr. BUCHANAN will not be the next President of the United States. They profess to know that there has existed, for some time, a secret combination among [illegible] of Southern States to alienate from him votes enough in the Electoral College to secure his defeat. [illegible] what good such a movement, if [illegible] on the South, I am answered: "It would [illegible] the Union in twain, dissolve the Confederacy, and relieve us forever from Northern interference and [illegible]." The "wish" is, however, [illegible] to the thought, with all of this rabid class [illegible]. Their ravings are the result of bitter [illegible] that the suicidal policy of President [illegible] by Mr. BUCHANAN, and are [illegible] he has made up his mind fully to pursue [illegible] course, with respect to the question of Slavery in the Territories.

[illegible]

[illegible] Charleston Mercury, the New-Orleans Delta, and those who control, and are led by them, (but a small fraction, I believe, of the Southern people,) Mr. BUCHANAN was the sectional candidate of the South, [illegible] Mr. FREMONT, the sectional candidate of the North; and the late election was only a trial of [illegible] to the victor was to belong [illegible] thinks too, Governor WISE [illegible] he repaired to the spokesman with Mr. BUCHANAN of himself and friends, who have, of late days, become fearful lest a portion of their wishes might be disappointed. In fact, the Governor did—and so far the [illegible] are nearly right—tell his story, and vehemently represent the interests of the Slave driving [illegible] himself, as he always does [illegible] into a most amusing little fury, [illegible] did not elicit one word of approval from Mr. BUCHANAN; not a syllable of sympathy; [illegible] other declaration than that which he has made to every one—both before and since the election—viz: that he should stand on the basis pure and simple, of the Kansas-Nebraska law, and abide without reservation, by the decision of the people of the Territories. While the [illegible] should those of the North. He would not gratify the [illegible] either of those fanatics who desired to see the power of the Federal Government used as an instrument for excluding slaveholders; nor would he, on the other hand, abet the attempts of neighboring enthusiasts to keep free-soil emigrants out of the Territory. The decision lay with the people and as they determined so would the future of Kansas be. The parting between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WISE was not, as has been represented, unfriendly [illegible] but not, I have reason to believe, [illegible] and much less a determination to do an injury to the man for whose nomination at Cincinnati he labored so sedulously.

The second motive which Governor WISE had in visiting Mr. BUCHANAN was to disclaim all participation in the rumors that had arisen, respecting his wish to enter the Cabinet. He has, on the contrary, declared that no consideration [illegible] would induce him to enter into the Councils of the next Administration. He believes his vocation to be in his own State—at least for the present—and, if he has any aspirations, they are [illegible] in the direction of the Capitol.

It is not easy to see who Mr. BUCHANAN can select for his Cabinet from Virginia. HUNTER's violent opposition to his nomination by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and the lukewarm course he has pursued since, cannot easily be forgiven, and no one else is spoken of, unless, perhaps, Ex-Governor FLOYD—an amiable man, possessing equal capacity with either WISE or HUNTER for so high a position, but not, on the whole, likely to be chosen.

Surmises concerning the next Cabinet are mostly confined here, to a few names, of persons known to be on an intimate footing with the next President. [illegible] together with SLIDELL, (who, others say, could not be persuaded to accept of anything,) [illegible] but nothing is really known [illegible] decision will be come to by Mr. BUCHANAN [illegible] of February. The same [illegible] an article is in preparation for the Union

[illegible]

of a semi-official character, counselling Ministers abroad and other appointees of President PIERCE to resign their posts voluntarily upon the advent to power of the next Administration. A belief exists among those who have visited Wheatland, that no [illegible] will be at once removed; but the Collectors of Ports, and other officials chosen by the present Government will be suffered to remain where they are until their time expires. This will afford a breathing spell of many months—particularly in New-York. It will afford time, there, for the cliques to cut their own throats, and show to the country who are the true representatives of the rank and file of the Democratic party in your City and State. This is evident enough, one would suppose, now; but it is also true that those who were so ingloriously defeated in their attempt to break up the regular nominations of the Democratic Party, in the recent election, are making desperate endeavors to [illegible] in Mr. BUCHANAN's eyes; and if information received here is true, together with the boastings of some of the "[illegible]" from the New-York [illegible] trying the experiment of a coup de main at home, with a view to making a recently-elected Congressman whose cool assurance is a frequent subject of comment at Wheatland, and a would-be Secretary of the Treasury, who is now a resident of your City, mediums of the patronage of the Federal Government in the State of New-York, in favor of the 4,000 minority whom they represent. This exertion to procure, through outside pressure, the supremacy of a clique of adventurers, will prove, as you will see in time, [illegible] and delay will only make the triumph more complete of those Democrats who remain in the back ground, conscious that their strength [illegible] regular organization and party Union.

### Another Shriek from Governor Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I assure you that it would give me more pleasure than it could afford my friends in New-York, to go to your City and address the Democracy upon the issues of the pending, and, I may add, this perilous canvass. But my official duties compel me to decline speaking anywhere which will require a day's absence. Besides, I am now laboring under a severe cold and cough, which, for the present, would prevent my speaking at all, and I don't know when my lungs will be in a state to allow me to address a large mass, such as usually collects in your mammoth metropolis of trade.

I have fought the good fight in the field which fell to my part of the action, and I trust in God that, by the example of the Virginia Democracy, ever faithful, never defeated, the parties of the country will be purified, and the country itself will be saved. Pennsylvania and Indiana have come gloriously into line. Will not New-York resume the sceptre of empire, and use it to save, and not to destroy? Will she "muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn?" Will she be like the fool in the mob of Hogarth, who, in his frenzy, forgot that he was sawing between himself and the post? Will she not see that if the "sign" falls she must fall with it—that if the Union of these States falls, the fall of New-York will be the greatest of all the States? I tell you that Virginia has armories for more than one hundred thousand men in twenty-four hours by the watch; and I tell you that she has men enough to take arms rather than be subjugated to Black Republicanism. I tell you that if mere forms are depended upon to subdue her, and to destroy her civil and religious rights, her State equality and sovereignty, and her federal guarantees in the Union, that she will cut her bright way through them! I tell you that the first flash of resistance will make an irresistible revolution, and the first law of revolution is to break all bonds which tend to oppression! I tell you that whatever be the result of this election, we must have peace in earnest or war in earnest!

Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

### Botts and Rayner to be Ostracised—The Knout called for.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* has the following pungent reference to the part that some Southern politicians have taken in the recent Abolition movements at the North:

"WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO?—Our Southern friends in Virginia and North Carolina are aware that JOHN MINOR BOTTS and KENNETH RAYNER electioneered, to the utmost extent of their influence, in favor of the Fremont Fusion Ticket in Pennsylvania, knowing that the only candidate to be benefited by that infamous bargain was the sectional candidate of the Abolitionists. We have some little curiosity to ascertain what the South will do with her own Abolitionists!"

We repeat the question: What will the South do? What will Virginia—what will North Carolina—do with these men, who have been honored and trusted by their States, and, with talents that might be valuable to the public service, have turned their force against the South, and have exhausted it in giving aid and comfort to her enemies? What will the South do with that small, but active and restless body of men, within her own limits, who, in the spirit of self-seeking, and with an inordinate love of public notoriety, are perpetually opposing themselves to every movement toward Southern union; and are perpetually crying out "treason! treason!!" as the minions of King GEORGE shouted at PATRICK HENRY in the Virginia House of Burgesses, whenever honest voices and honest hearts are roused in defence of the safety and constitutional rights of their country. Who are the real traitors? Those who are indignant at suffering wrong, or those who insist that wrong is right, and attempt to delude us with sophistries that do not even deceive themselves?

We lay no great stress upon the conduct of Messrs. BOTTS and RAYNER. They have, both of them, much talent, but it has been perverted throughout their political career, to the single purpose of selfish advancement. They are what is called in North Carolina, "peart men;" quick of apprehension of things immediately before them, bright in discussion, indefatigable in ambition, and unscrupulous as to the means of gratifying it. But both of them, in the game of over-reaching, have ended by over-reaching themselves. They have been found out, and, we believe, have been pretty effectually disposed of the people of Virginia and North Carolina.

But they represent a class, small, but active and mischievous, throughout the Southern States; a class, whose whole force is employed, under the pretext of love for the Union, in deriding, belittling and distracting every effort of the Southern people to make a united, consistent, and therefore irresistible effort to defend their rights, their institutions, and their permanent safety. They live and have their being by sowing the seed of discord and distrust. Just to the extent that the people believe them, they doubt themselves. Their office is to make every man believe that his neighbor will, in the moment of peril, betray him. That our power is inadequate to self-protection. That we must cling to the very feet of a hostile people, and kiss the latchets of the shoes that are ready to spurn us, in order to our self-protection. In short, these men teach us the perpetual lesson that, in order to be safe, we must be base. We repeat the question, "What will the South do with them?"

### The Roman Catholics in the Election.

Bishop TIMON writes to the Buffalo *Republic* as follows:

"Permit me to thank you for inserting my short note, but also to regret that you did not, as I requested, publish at least that part of *the pastoral*, which proves that you have been imposed upon. The public would then have seen, that not only as you kindly believe, 'there is nothing in the pastoral letter which the Bishop has sent us to which the most captious could take exception,' but also that its whole language and spirit urges the people 'to vote according to your conscience, and as you will answer to God for it,' saying also, 'we take no part in politics, we refrain from expressing an opinion of candidates.' Still I would have been satisfied with your disclaimer, but you add, 'that such orders were issued in some of the churches of this city, as stated by us, we are still inclined to believe.' It is now my duty, in order that due spiritual censures may be pronounced on the culprit, most earnestly and most solemnly call upon you to name the church or churches in which this occurred, and the priest who so far desecrated the pulpit and the house of God as to make either the arena of political strife."

The *Republic* says:

"The information upon which our charge was based came from several quarters, on Monday, the 3d inst., but not from a source sufficient to entitle it to much credit. We made some inquiries of Catholics, as opportunities occurred, and in but one instance were we met with a denial. On Saturday last, an intelligent gentleman, in some degree connected with the Church, and a supporter of Mr. BUCHANAN, informed us that the charge was positively true, of his own knowledge. As the information thus given was furnished in a private conversation, we are not at liberty to mention his name, or to bring him before the public in any shape, especially as he refuses now to make any further disclosures, or to speak either in support or in denial of his first statement. In this dilemma there is only one course for us in conscience to pursue, which is to withdraw the charge entirely, and to regret, as we most sincerely do, that it was ever made in these columns. Disclaiming, as we did at the time of the publication of the statement which has so much annoyed our Catholic fellow-citizens, all intention of making political capital out of such occurrences, our object was solely to offer a little advice where we believed it necessary; and, although the premises upon which it was based may have been false, we trust that our motives have not been entirely [illegible]."

The North Carolina Legislature met on Monday last.

A firm in Jackson, Miss., have commenced laying the foundations of a large cotton factory building. [illegible]

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible], and [illegible] Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

### Official Vote of Louisiana and Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

Official returns from all the parishes in Louisiana but one give BUCHANAN 3,606 majority.

BUCHANAN has 14,367 majority in Georgia. One county yet to be heard from.

### New-York.

CLINTON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

| | Rep. | Dem. | Amer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electors | 2259 | 2124 | 1211 |
| Governor | 2343 | 2179 | 1386 |
| Lieutenant-Governor | 2361 | 2175 | 1379 |
| Congress | 2377 | 2046 | 1573 |
| Assembly | 2341 | 2290 | 1388 |
| District Attorney | 2469 | 2351 | 1280 |
| Sheriff | 2483 | 2130 | 1546 |
| Clerk | 2466 | 2100 | 1524 |

KINGS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

| | | Rep. | Dem. | Amer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electors | | 7348 | 14,172 | 9687 |
| Governor | | 7024 | 14,287 | 8777 |
| Lieutenant Governor | | 7117 | 14,369 | 8248 |
| Congress | 1st district | 462 | 1215 | 909 |
| | 2d district | 2380 | 8091 | 5476 |
| | 5th district | 1787 | 3086 | 1721 |
| Assembly | 1st district | 2365 | 3125 | 3848 |
| | 2d district | 2029 | 3841 | 2973 |
| | 3d district | 1999 | 4909 | 2001 |
| District Attorney | | 6654 | 14,105 | 9385 |

In the Second Congressional District, A. McCUE ran as an independent Democratic candidate, and received 1,123 votes.

In the Fifth District, PHILIP HAMILTON ran as an independent Democratic candidate, and received 731 votes.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails for the South were dispatched, *via* the Sound, and will be due in New-York at an early hour on Saturday morning.

There is nothing in our files per *Niagara*, additional to the Halifax dispatch, worth telegraphing.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX, OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed again at 2 this morning. Clear weather. Wind West.

### Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Last night the block on the Levee, known as the City Buildings, and consisting of thirteen stores, occupied by some of the heaviest firms in the city, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $400,000. The insurance has not been ascertained. The block sold a year ago for $188,000.

SAW-MILLS BURNT AT OLD TOWN, ME.

BANGOR, Friday, Nov. 21.

The extensive saw-mills in Old Town, owned by RUFUS DWINEL, of Bangor, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

### More Rioting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 21.

Late on Wednesday night a party of rowdies attacked an American ball, and two Americans were shot—one seriously.

### New-England Society Dinner.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

This Society, now half a century old, was organized for a noble object, viz: To commemorate the landing, perpetuate the piety and virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers, and extend charity to the needy—especially to the widows and orphans of its deceased members. It has a productive fund of about $14,000, which is increased by an initiation fee of $5, and an annual payment from each of its members of $1 50.

On the 22d of December, the Society commemorates its anniversary by a Dinner at the Astor-House.

In a late printed notice it says: "New-Englanders who revere the memory of their ancestors are invited to unite with us."

Now, I am a New-Englander, revere the memory of my ancestors, and have long desired to become a member of this Society, but am deterred by its dinner appendage. Were the offensive appendage garlic, or sour-krout, it might be tolerable, because harmless as soon as the cloth is removed. But not so with the intoxicating liquors there used. To say nothing of the effects upon the members present, the social *indorsement* of their use by a Society so noble in its objects and by gentlemen of such honorable standing, is offensive and grievous to the true New-England heart.

This is not the place to show that social drinking is the legitimate parent of intemperate drinking. Nor did I take my pen to record my protest against the contemptuous manner in which the orator of last year treated the cause of temperance; but to say that I cannot accept an invitation to unite with the Society while it carries charity in one hand and a social bottle in the other. I have yet to learn that this is the best way to perpetuate the piety and virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The New-York Historical Society and the Board of Governors of Harvard University, at their anniversary festivals, discard the use of intoxicating liquors, and why should not the New-England Society?

A SON OF NEW-ENGLAND.

The northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania all gave majorities for the Union ticket. Erie gives 2,672, Warren 850, McKean 202, Tioga 3,152, Bradford 4,665, Susquehanna 1,222, Wayne 89, and Potter 601. Here is an aggregate of 13,525 majority against BUCHANAN in this range of counties. Taking in Crawford County, which really formed part of what was formerly the Connecticut Reserve, the aggregate would be 15,508. The southern tier of counties in New-York State go for FREMONT, in the same style as our northern tier, including a majority for every county from the Catskills to Lake Erie.

PROMPT SENTENCE OF A WHOLESALE CRIMINAL IN ENGLAND.—ROBSON, the defaulting Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The London *Morning Post* has the following paragraph respecting him:

"Within half an hour of sentence having been pronounced, this unhappy man, stripped of his ordinary habiliments and clothed in a convict's dress, became the associate of half a dozen other transports. The callous indifference to his position which ROBSON exhibited during his trial was carried out to the last moment. While the jury were deliberating, it was remarked that instead of looking toward them, the prisoner employed himself scribbling upon a sheet of foolscap paper. The sheet was afterwards handed round the bar, and upon it were the following observations: 'If I am found guilty upon this charge, I will not plead again, but take my chance. JOHNSON has completely sold me—HENRY JOHNSON, of Birmingham.' In one corner of the sheet the convict sketched a very good likeness of his brother-in-law, having thus engaged himself while Mr. Justice ERLE was passing sentence upon him. Even this extraordinary conduct will scarcely be matter of surprise, when it is stated that after having decamped from Mr. FASSON, the accountant of the Crystal Palace, at his own residence, on the 17th of September, ROBSON drove direct to a famous West-end tavern, which he was then in the habit of frequenting, and ordered dinner for himself and a lady who joined him during the afternoon. The dinner consisted of fish, curry, and a brace of partridges; and while it was being served, ROBSON, addressing the waiter, said: 'I am sorry Mr. ––– has sent me curry, for I never eat it. Pray tell him to remember this when I dine here again.' That very night the unhappy man left England a fugitive from justice."

DEAD BODIES FOUND.—The dead body of a man was found yesterday morning lying on the east bank of the Passaic River opposite Belleville. It was scarcely cold when found, life having evidently been extinct but a short time. The residents of that vicinity are much censured for their summary disposal of it. Without investigating the cause of the death, we understand that they procured a pine box, dug a hole two feet deep, coming to water, and tumbled the dead body as if it were a dog into the mingled earth and water. This is the third time that a body has been buried in that neighborhood without a Coroner's investigation—once about two years ago when a body was found in the woods, and again a year ago, when the body of a German was found lying near the river. A German, named [illegible], who had been residing in Rockaway for some time, was found dead in the woods near that place on the 18th inst. An inquest was held by [illegible], and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.—[illegible]

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Fremont Club of Waukesha, Wisconsin, met a short time since and nominated JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency in 1860 and then adjourned for [illegible].

Indiana [illegible] has a reason for disappointment. The white adult population of Indiana, over twenty years of age, who could not read and write in 1850, [illegible] than the same class [illegible] South [illegible] and North Carolina, and more than double the number New-York contained, with three times the population. The vote of Indiana is thus accounted for. But the future promises well. The [illegible] that at the same time Indiana had [illegible] children attending school, but a few hundred less than the number [illegible] Massachusetts, and fully in proportion with [illegible] and [illegible] Connecticut, Maine [illegible] and other great Republican States. The rising generation will redeem Indiana in due time.

We understand, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, that IRA COOK, Postmaster at Chicago, has a brag [illegible] of brandy [illegible] around the neck of which is a string, to which string is attached a card, on which card is written, in large letters: "To be drunk when DOUGLAS is elected President."

### Academy of Music.

The new Administration appears to thrive bravely; there was a remarkably good house last night, considering the extremely unpleasant state of the weather, and the fact that "Lucrezia Borgia" is not altogether a new Opera. Every composer—except MEYERBEER—has [illegible] one Opera that is sure to attract a single good house—and this of DONIZETTI's is the favorite. It has been done before at the Academy with the same cast, and we need only mention that LA GRANGE was [illegible] as the passionate [illegible]. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, as the *Orsini*, sang with precision and excellence. The fresh quality of her voice, and constant improvement in the management of it, are the noticeable features of this young lady's efforts. Surrounded by her present associates, she cannot fail to make rapid strides in her profession. She is already one of the most acceptable of contralti. Signor [illegible] appeared to be laboring under a severe hoarseness, and consequently missed an encore in the romance of the first act. The orchestra and chorus were moderately good. We cannot expect great excellence in rapid revivals of this character. VERDI's last Opera, "La Traviata," is in active rehearsal, and will probably be produced next week. The music has been pitched into savagely by [illegible] of criticism, but in spite of this the Opera meets with success wherever it is produced.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—Two of the most fashionable [illegible] audiences assembled on Thursday and last nights to hear the renowned THALBERG. There was an additional attraction in the circumstance of Mr. GOTTSCHALK assisting, and curiosity unquestionably contributed to the general gathering. Every one was glad to see this cordial feeling existing between two great artists. The "[illegible]" in which they appeared is an extremely difficult, but feasible and exquisitely elegant fantasia on the leading themes of the Opera. It demands two performers of equal power, and for that reason is seldom heard in the concert-room. With THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK as the interpreters there was nothing to be wished for by the most fastidious. A more thorough diffusion of musical ideas has never been effected in a concert room. It possessed the wholeness of a solo, with the vigor and dignity of a duet.

We are glad to perceive that these concerts are to be continued during the coming week. Mr. THALBERG's engagements take him from the City until Thursday. On that night he will give his next concert, assisted by the new prima donna contralto, Mme. D'ANGRI. We anticipate a fresh triumph on Thursday.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

We are happy to be able to announce that this young Society expects shortly to give its first Concert of the season, consisting entirely of Music either composed in this country or by Native Americans. This is the first and only society ever started for the elevation of musical composition in America, and certainly deserves the heartiest coöperation on the part of the public. Messrs. GOTTSCHALK, MASON, and BRISTOW; as also Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK, Mrs. R. S. JAMESON, Miss M. E. HAWLEY, and other well-known artists have kindly volunteered to assist during the season. Each Concert will comprise Chamber Music, in the strict style of composition; Choral Music, (by a chorus of 35 voices,) Vocal Quartettes singing and Solos, both vocal and instrumental.

### Medical.

ALBINOS.—Having seen it stated in the newspapers some time ago that a negress in Alabama had given birth to three children, two of whom were white and the other black, we addressed a note to Dr. JOHN H. HUNDLEY, of Mooresville, the attending physician, requesting a statement of the facts. We have been favored with a reply from Dr. H., who informs us that it has been ascertained by microscopic examination of the hair of these two children, that the two white ones were Albinos, their hair presenting the negro peculiarity as strongly as that of the black child. Our informant adds, that both parents are full-blooded negroes—that the mother has had fourteen children, five Albinos and nine blacks, and that the Albinos are as white as any of the Caucasian race.

The conjectures about double paternity and superfœtation are, therefore, in this case at least, set at rest. The advantages of the microscopic test are also here clearly set forth.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

M. D.'S WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, which eat its annual dinner last Tuesday evening, is now 14 years old. How it flourishes may be guessed from its annual statement. The Society was instituted in 1842, and the funds now amount to $19,911 14, of which $19,200 is invested in mortgage; the balance will be more than absorbed in a loan lately ordered by the Standing Committee, which waits the necessary investigation of title, and, when completed, will make the Society temporarily indebted to the Treasurer.

The investments draw seven per cent., and are, without exceptions, on improved property in this City and Brooklyn; and, as an additional security, the buildings are all of them insured and the policies assigned.

The receipts for the year ending in September were $1,665 12, derived from the following sources:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest | $1,124 12 | |
| Init'n Fees and An. Subscriptions | 440 00 | |
| Legacy | 200 00 | |
| Donation | 1 00 | $1,865 12 |
| Disbursements for the same period | | 290 75 |

Since the last Anniversary Dinner fifteen members were elected, making the whole number ninety; of these, fifty-one are for life, and thirty-nine annual subscribers; besides the number of benefactors have doubled, now numbering eighteen, of whom four are laymen. The Society continues to extend its usefulness to the family of a deceased member.

At the General Meeting of the Society in November, members can be proposed and balloted for at the same meeting. Annual members pay an Initiation Fee of $10 and $10 dues, in semi-annual payments; or $100 paid at one time, constitutes a member for life.

KANSAS AID MEETING IN BOSTON.—A call upon the "Authors, Editors, Publishers and Booksellers of Boston and vicinity," to meet at the rooms of the Emigrant Aid Society, yesterday morning, and consult upon the question of raising $100,000 for the "Aid of Freedom in Kansas," was responded to by about twenty-five persons, who organized themselves into a meeting by the choice of R. R. MEADY [illegible] as President, and F. H. UNDERWOOD as Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by ELI THAYER, of Worcester, who repeated his speech delivered before the [illegible] dealers of this city a short time since. At the close of his remarks a consultation was held among the leaders of the meeting, and the President announced that, owing to the slim attendance of persons, no decisive measures would be taken in regard to raising funds. A committee was chosen to call a meeting at some future day, and the meeting adjourned.—*Times, 21st.*

A man named BILL BLAKE was arrested lately in Angelina County, Texas, for the murder of a whole family named MOORE, and was immediately taken and executed by a mob. Previous to meeting his doom he made a full confession of his heinous crimes, and said he was instigated to its commission by others.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Athenæum Lecture—Lieut. Maury on the Paths and Depths of the Sea.

The second lecture of the Winter Course, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, was delivered last night before a very large audience, by Lieut. MAURY, U. S. N. His subject was, "The Paths and Depths of the Sea." He said that the paths through the sea, like those across the desert, were works of accident. From the time of COLUMBUS to the War of Independence nearly every navigator followed the same course [illegible] down south of the Carolinas, and then skirting the coast of the States till they came northward to New-York, or where they wanted to go. The discovery of the Gulf Stream and of the currents has changed this course. The Christian [illegible] have been [illegible] they could be of use. A line of sea steamers would have been useless in the days of the revolution, for in that anti-chronometric time, ships or steamers could not [illegible] the sea, and it was possible for ships, having been weeks at sea, not to know on which side of the Atlantic they were. When the Gulf stream was discovered, it was found that vessels going from Boston to England [illegible] and then going northward to England, could go straight across. The Atlantic seaboard, by these discoveries, was turned upside down.

The wonders of the ocean telegraph were dwelt on at length, and [illegible] the lecturer. It would soon put a belt around the globe. The question arose, when these telegraphs were completed, what should be done about Sunday? In some parts of the world there would be two in a week and Sundays generally would get confused. Moreover, if the telegraph offices in all parts of the world closed their offices on Sunday, our news arrangements would be [illegible], and often we should get the news a week too late.

The sea, said Lieut. MAURY, is a great workshop, and everything connected with its inhabitants is wonderful. It was most prolific of life, outnumbering the inhabitants of the land. The coral reefs, which were carbonate of lime, were a [illegible] of particles, contributed by the Mississippi, by every river, and by every [illegible] in the world. If we could inspect them and find where their material came from, we should find them derived from a thousand places, at a thousand times, till we traced them back to the still brooks meandering among the hills. These coral insects are the masons of the sea.

Until recently all was conjecture about the depth and bottom of the sea. It was usually thought that the height of mountains on the earth might be accepted as the measure of the depth of the sea. As to the character of the bottom of the ocean, that was left entirely to the fancy of poets. But BROOKE's lead tells another tale. There were no wrecks there, no wedges of gold, no dead men's bones. Those were covered many feet deep with the remains of animalcules. Wherever the sounding lead has been, it brings evidence of perfect repose, and though these remains may have been lying there for ages, they are as perfect in shape and color as though just created.

The lecturer explained to the audience, and exemplified by experiment, the manner in which deep-sea soundings were made. The line on returning from the mysterious depths, revealed more than Clarence saw in his dream, for it showed that a telegraphic bed was prepared there from Europe to America. When the specimens of the bottom of the sea were inspected by a microscope, it was found that it was composed entirely of the remains of infusoria, and that not a particle of sand or gravel was [illegible] amongst them.

But what was [illegible] was that [illegible] had been discovered at the bottom, in the [illegible] the lecturer at first supposed that they might be the [illegible] by the steamers in their passage, but [illegible] supported that they were undoubtedly volcanic. The question was, how came they there? They laid as lightly on the bed of the ocean with the pressure of 400 atmospheres upon them, as down in the beds of royal chambers. There was no abrading force there. The bed of the ocean, in its motionless rest, was made for a submarine telegraph. The wires once laid there, would remain forever.

Lieut. MAURY considered the large cable of which it was proposed to form the submarine telegraph, useless. A light copper wire, coated with gutta percha, he considered sufficient. There was no reason, indeed, why the telegraph under the sea should not be formed of a wire as small as the telegraph over the land. And when the international telegraph was completed, he trusted its first message from this country would be this: "The people of the United States to the princes and potentates of the Old World, greeting. Peace to every nation. Trade, commerce and Christian intercourse with all people."

The lecturer was loudly and frequently applauded. Will he pardon us, if we say that he disappointed a large portion of his auditors in one point? He neglected to state what the greatest depth of the sea really is. We know from his published work that the Indian Ocean is in parts seven miles deep, but everybody has not had the opportunity to consult those interesting pages.

### Naval.

The U. S. Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail to the squadron on the coast of Brazil. All letters and papers left at the "Lyceum Rooms" in the Navy Yard, before the 28th inst., will be forwarded. The vessels on the coast of Brazil are, U. S. ship *Germantown* and frigate *St. Lawrence*.

There are now 1,420 men at work in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The *Deutsche Evangelisch-Lutherische Zions-Gemeinde*, (German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Congregation,) of Brooklyn, Rev. FR. W. T. STEIMLE pastor, in anticipation of a more appropriate edifice, held stated meetings for divine worship at the Juvenile High School, Washington-street, since December last year. The organization being now consummated in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State, and having acquired the building known as the Concert Hall, in Henry street, between Pierrepont and Clark streets, Brooklyn, the congregation intends to have the church consecrated on the first of Advent, Sunday, the 30th inst., being the anniversary day of the first meeting for public worship.

TALL SUGAR CANE.—A notable specimen of the agricultural capacity of Nicaragua can be seen in the counting-room of this office. It is a sugar-cane cut near Greytown, by Capt. CROWELL, of the steamer *Tennessee*, measuring in its entire length over twenty-eight feet, and having twenty-five joints. It was growing wild, and we are assured that it is not an extraordinary specimen, but rather under the average of growth. Some plants were much larger. It is worthy of attention as a sample of what may be done in that country with capital and cultivation. Capt. CROWELL brought it, we believe, as a present to Ex-Senator SOULE.—*N. O. Picayune.*

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.—A movement is being generally made throughout the State to secure, by petition to the next General Court, an appropriation which shall insure the successful establishment of "an asylum for inebriates, wherein they may receive such treatment as shall restore them to soundness of health and sanity of mind, and also, to afford such facilities as shall render the asylum a self-supporting institution for the now miserable victims of intemperance."—*Boston Times.*

CONGRESS—THE MEMBERS.—Few members of either House of Congress have yet made their appearance here for the session. Fewer than we ever before remember to have seen in Washington at a corresponding period of the Fall. Indeed, we do not know of the presence in Washington at this time of a single member of the House except Mr. THORINGTON of Iowa, and Mr. RICE of Minnesota, both of whom have spent the recess here. By the end of the week they will begin to drop in upon us by scores.—*Washington Star.*

The Baltimore Manual Labor School for indigent boys is now in its seventeenth year. The *American* says: "The school is located about six miles from the city, near the Washington turnpike, in a locality remarkable for its healthfulness and salubrity—there having been but one death in the Institution since it was opened. The farm comprises about 140 acres of land, most of which is in an excellent state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a stone farm-house for the residence of the Superintendent and his family and teacher, a refectory and school-house, with dormitories over each for the pupils."

There were some 200 delegates at the late Baptist Convention at Raleigh. A proposition to raise $50,000 as a further endowment to Wake Forest College was met by a subscription on the spot, in one hour, of about $25,000. Two brethren subscribed $5,000 each, five $1,000 each, five $500 each, a few each, and a large number, perhaps thirty or forty, $100 each. Besides which, $12,000 were subscribed to build a new house of worship in Raleigh.

A gentleman, residing thirty miles west of San Antonio, Texas, has a wolf, [illegible] old, which *attends his flock of sheep in the same manner as a shepherd's dog*, going out with them in the morning and returning with them at night. He was captured when young, and has been trained with the sheep.

[illegible]

[illegible] Senator DOUGLAS [illegible] Miss CUTTS [illegible] Chicago.

In the matter of age and personal [illegible] Miss CUTTS is tall, elegantly formed [illegible] oval face, large brown eyes [illegible] the flunkeys say, fully vindicates the good taste of "Little Giant."

For the gratification of your lady readers [illegible] may be worth mentioning [illegible] Judge—as Mr. DOUGLAS is familiarly called—[illegible] the house of his friend, Senator [illegible] Miss CUTTS was there also [illegible] "DOUGLAS, it's really a [illegible] You ought to find a wife at once [illegible] for you." [illegible]

Miss CUTTS may be [illegible] Her father, JAMES MADISON CUTTS, an officer in one of the departments at Washington [illegible] President MADISON, and enjoyed a considerable intimacy with his uncle [illegible] politics he is an Old-Line Whig, though not since he volunteered a communication in the [illegible] now held of Mr. BUCHANAN. He is a gentlemanly, quiet man, and much liked in Washington society.

As for Mr. DOUGLAS [illegible] stocky, a sort of truncated giant [illegible] but still with an expression indicating rather a [illegible] truth, I think him a very good-natured [illegible] be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars [illegible] left for his two little boys by his first wife. While in Washington, he lives in a [illegible] with a sister who, with her husband [illegible] domestic affairs.

Whether Mr. DOUGLAS or his fair bride ever have the fortune to change their residence to [illegible] hospitality of the White House or not, I wish them both a pleasant honeymoon, and a prosperous and [illegible] married life.

### The Turf for 1856.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—FRIDAY, Nov. 21.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in wagons:

[illegible]

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—THURSDAY, Nov. 20.—Purse and stake, [illegible] Mile heats best 3 in 5, to wagons.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OWNER, b. m. *Lady Brown* | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| OWNER, ch. g. *Ned* | [illegible] | | | | |
| OWNER, s. g. *Rip* | [illegible] | | | | |
| OWNER, b. m. *Saratoga Maid* | [illegible] | | | | |

Time—2:53; 2:54; 2:50; 2:55.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, Nov. 20.—Match $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. WOODRUFF, s. g. *Wolverine* | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| J. WHELPLEY, b. g. *Brattleborough* | 1 | 2 | 2 |

THE CALIFORNIA TURF.—GREAT PACING [illegible] SAN FRANCISCO.—Between *Young America* to sulky, and *Fred Johnson* to wagon.

SUMMARY.

Oct. 14.—Union Course, San Francisco. Match $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. L. YOUNG's b. g. *Young America* (to harness) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. M. DANIEL's gr. g. *Fred Johnson* (to wagon) | 2 | 3 | 2 |

TROTTING AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1856.—Purse; Mile Heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. SHILLING's b. c. *John Gray* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. H. OLY's b. g. *Gen. Willard* | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| J. SHAW's b. h. *Shanghae* | 3 | 2 | 3 |

Same day.—Purse; mile heats, in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MR. BRADLEY's b. m. *Lady Fillmore* | 1 | 1 |
| E. SHILLING's ch. g. *Sam* | 2 | 2 |

THURSDAY, Oct. 30.—Purse; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. SHILLING's b. g. *Joe Gossett* | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| W. REYNOLDS' b. g. *Sir Wm. Dee* | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| W. BRADLEY's b. m. *Lady Fillmore* | dr. | | | |

No time taken.

TROTTING AT STANSTEAD, (Canada,) WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29.—[illegible] in Stanstead, Compton and [illegible] Counties; mile heats.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. WOOLLEY's ch. m. *Lady Allen* | 1 | 1 |
| M. McCLARY's gr. mare | 3 | 2 |
| W. CHAMBERLIN's bl. mare | dist. | |
| D. W. PAGE's b. mare | dist. | |

FISTIANA.—Great Match for $2,000, and the Championship of America, between [illegible] BRADLEY and AWFUL GARDNER, to come off in two months. This match was made in Philadelphia.

"Have you any thick little boy's outside overcoats?" said Mrs. Partington, as she entered the "Rotundity" at Oak Hall, as she called it. The young man in attendance smilingly asked her how thick the little boy was. She looked at him a moment, and seeing that he didn't know any better, she explained that it was a thick coat she wanted for Ike. "Would you like a Raglan?" said he, taking up a coat thus denominated. "Raglan!" replied she, with a tone of astonishment, "no, I want a new one; this is rag enough without any more," pointing to the garment worn by the boy, that showed sundry fringes that were no ornaments. He explained that it was the name of a new garment of the description that she wanted, and uttering a very extended "O!" she proceeded to negotiate. Ike was delighted with the spacious pockets, and when he got home the old lady took out of them four apples, a pint of peanuts, a pocket comb, a "House that Jack built," handkerchief, a top string, six buttons, a dozen matches, four pieces of slate pencil, a bit of beeswax, and two cents.

The Rochester *Democrat*, of the 19th, says: The American Line of Steamers, from Ogdensburgh to Lewiston, have about closed their trips for the season. Some of them are already hauled off, and it is not likely that any trips will be made after this week. Our port presented an animated appearance this morning. There were six steamers, two propellers, and several sail craft lying at the docks. The harbor of the Genesee is one of the safest and most accessible on this side of the lakes, and is growing in commercial importance.

The Maryland Historical Society received a short time ago, from the old Library Company of Baltimore, a transfer of seven thousand volumes, with a condition that they should be added to the [illegible] thousand volumes owned by the former Society, and made a free library of consultation and reference for the use of the public. The public are now appealed to in aid of the project, which, it is stated, must fail without public assistance.

Dr. L. H. STEINER has commenced the usual course of popular chemical lectures at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore.

[illegible] The American public is greatly indebted to Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., the Boston publishers, for their convenient, elegant and [illegible] edition of the British Poets. Taking generally for their guide, in [illegible] the famous [illegible] collection of [illegible] Pickering, "the English [illegible]," they have extended their plan [illegible] publisher. [illegible] some forty or fifty volumes [illegible] of the Boston house is rapidly advancing towards a hundred. If the progress [illegible] the public [illegible] of one of the best [illegible] enjoyment ever [illegible] will probably quadruple [illegible].

[illegible] by the republication of the better [illegible]—those familiar stereotypes—[illegible] Goldsmiths and Byrons—the collection has advanced to its [illegible]. It has boldly departed [illegible] of the trade, to drag [illegible] the [illegible] depths of time, the [illegible] of the Donnes, Marvells, [illegible] and Chattertons—authors richly worthy of this typographical resurrection. It [illegible], looking at the mass of printed [illegible] the shelves of our publishers [illegible] shelves never sigh or [illegible], they always groan,—that up [illegible] of the Nineteenth Century, [illegible] of Chaucer, the bright morning [illegible] of English song, has been published in America. Nor is it very many years—it is comparatively but the other day—when the [illegible] of Spenser [illegible] issued in this [illegible] its appearance at Boston. The [illegible] out of print. Both are to be included in this American Aldine series,—Chaucer newly annotated for this special [illegible] by the general editor, Mr. Francis J. Child, the Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard. It is not to be inferred, however, that Chaucer is an unknown [illegible] to American readers; his writings have always circulated freely in English copies, but [illegible] manly and healthful, may be [illegible] excluded. He is peculiarly a [illegible] the sound Anglo-Saxon mind—simple, [illegible], both practical and poetical, of a [illegible], but no dreamy idealist; full of good sense, and, not least, "wrapt and [illegible]" in genuine unfailing humor. [illegible] to know Chaucer, [illegible] is to be without a permanent, companionable, ever-[illegible] enjoyment in life; to appreciate [illegible]—with a sympathy which can so scan the [illegible] his simple volume—his [illegible] nature, is more than an enjoyment, it is the capacity of a richly-endowed soul.

Andrew Marvell, the patriot of the Commonwealth, [illegible] those great men commemorated [illegible] kindred to his own as the [illegible] "who called Milton friend," has [illegible] neglected poet, considering the [illegible] of curious and refined matter,—of which the "Bermudas," and the humorous description of Holland, are most [illegible] examples—which he offers to the antiquarian and man of taste. We know of no accessible reprint of his exquisite poems. They are not to be had, we believe, in England out of the clumsy quarto of Thompson; they have certainly not hitherto appeared in this country. The poet Lowell, caught equally by the republican patriotism of the man and the delicacy of his muse, has edited the poems for this series.

Daniel, he has also in hand, an author little known except to curiosity hunters in the past, and Donne has already appeared, the quaint, learned Donne, the "metaphysical" poet of Johnson, or contemplated by Coleridge with a virtuoso's relish that:

Donne, whose muse on dromedary trots,
Wreathes iron pokers into true-love knots;
Rhyme's sturdy cripple, fancy's maze and clue,
With [illegible] and fire-blast, meaning's press and screw.

The verses of Donne are hard nuts to crack, at times, but they are worth a little pains for the sweetness within. An appreciation of Donne is no mean test of an intimacy with the best English literature. For one of his less contorted effusions take this—so full of meaning, heartfelt:

SONG.

Sweetest love, I do not go,
For weariness of thee,
Nor in hope the world can show
A fitter love for me;
But since that I
Must die at last, 'tis best,
Thus to use myself in jest,
By feigned death to die.
Yesternight the sun went hence,
And yet is here to-day,
He hath no desire nor sense,
Nor half so short a way:
Then fear not me,
But believe that I shall make
Hastier journeys, since I take
More wings and spurs than he.
O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune fall,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lost hour recall!
But come bad chance,
And we join to't our strength,
And we teach it art and length,
Itself o'er us t' advance.
When thou sigh'st, thou sigh'st no wind,
But sigh'st my soul away;
When thou weep'st unkindly kind,
My life's blood doth decay.
It cannot be
That thou lov'st me, as thou say'st,
If in thine my life thou waste,
That art the life of me.
Let not thy divining heart
Forethink me any ill,
Destiny may take thy part,
And may thy fears fulfill;
But think that we
Are but laid aside to sleep:
They who one another keep
Alive, ne'er parted be.

This is an exquisite song. We have followed, in citing it from the choice collection of *Poems, Songs and Sonnets*, in which it lies embalmed—for the sake of showing the variations in the editions of Donne's poems and the work for an editor—an old copy in our possession published by Tonson, in 1719, which has some differences from the text of the American reprint. For instance, in the first stanza, just given, for "Must die at last," the new edition has;

At the last must part, 'tis best—

which accords better with the metre, while the other is more like a first thought of Donne, the [illegible] of whose muse leaps instinctively to the most downright expression—from death at once, now [illegible] the grim necessity under the milder [illegible] of parting. In the last stanza there is a variation of "turned aside to sleep" for "laid aside," and turned it to [illegible] preferred. There is a choice old copy [illegible] Donne's [illegible] the most precious [illegible] annotations by Coleridge, one of those books which Elia must have alluded in that fine Essay on "The Two Races of Men"—the borrowers and lenders: "Reader, if haply thou art blessed with a moderate collection, be shy of showing it; or if thy heart overfloweth to lend them, lend thy books; but let it be to such a one as S. T. C.—he will return them with usury; enriched with annotations, tripling their value. I have had experience. Many are those precious MSS. of his—in matter oftentimes, and almost in quantity not unfrequently, vying with the originals."

Among these enrichments of Coleridge in the volume alluded to is a comment on the measure of this song or "beautiful poem," as he calls it. The impulse of the anapest in the concluding portion of the third stanza is noted:

"And we join to't our strength,
And we teach it art and length,"

For its "judicious" employment, "in the eagerness it has to confirm and aggravate."

The sweepings of Coleridge's study are the libraries of other men. His words are seminal, and, sown in the mind of the ingenuous student, bring forth fruit, some thirty, some sixty, some an hundred fold.

Donne is a close, hard thinking writer, but his heart beats warmly, the truer for its protection under this well-compacted rib work of the understanding. He is worth studying by our young diffusive writers for his condensation and vigor. Eloquence runs away with many of its practitioners; the Pegasus of Donne shows all the more proudly fretting under the restraint of the bridle. His heart is in all his writings, sacred and profane,—for our poet and lover became Dean of St. Paul's, and left behind him vast monuments of theological lore and subtlety in his sermons.

America has a privilege which she exercises by virtue of a fault,—that of passing recent and contemporary authors into a general classic circulation. In these collections of popular classics no international copyright law stands in the way of fame. The living author is as seizable by the bookseller as the mummied celebrity ten generations old. Thus, Little and Brown enter up Hood and Campbell on the docket for judgment by the side of well approved Gray and Goldsmith. Copyright is justly due to the author in no unstinted measure for no niggardly calculated time; but, while the bookseller controls the entertainment there are fewer guests, and it is not till time dismisses the ticket-taker and throws open the doors widely that the public enters to crown the hero. In America it is in too many cases but a barren consolation to the English author that the classic reputation of the Old World is anticipated by half a century. Our publishers are profound etymologists. The original meaning of *publico* was to seize upon and make public property, to confiscate for the common good; its secondary meaning, to communicate to the public. The *Sosii* of America seem to have restored the primitive signification of the term. Thus, *bonis publicatis*, which anciently was symptomatic of confiscation, may be indifferently translated in their case, laying hands upon an author's good things or publishing them. Among the more recent names admitted to the publisher's immortality of this classic series are Campbell, Coleridge, Hood and Keats. They will all retain the position.

One of them, perhaps, came near acquiring a more decidedly American flavor. It is not generally known that it was once seriously proposed to invite Campbell to the professorship of belles-lettres in Columbia College, in this city. It is now some forty years since, when Campbell had recently added to his early reputation as a poet that of a fine, subtle critic, by his lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution, and by the prefaces to his specimens of the British poets. What a glory the young wit and bard, for he was both, and a man of fashion beside, would have conferred upon Manhattan! What splendid popularity young America would have accorded him! What symposia, in our annals, with Price, and Hoffman, and Francis! Campbell had a passion for college-life. He was the original projector of the University of London, and, as is well known, gloried in his Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Child has not included every waif and stray of Campbell's pen in the volume of his poems—he has kept, wisely for his purpose, to the standard edition published by the author in his lifetime, adding with reason the Dirge of Wallace. The following truly noble stanza of this poem is quoted by the editor in italics:

When he strode o'er the wreck of each well-fought field,
With the yellow-haired chiefs of his native land;
For his lance was not shivered, or helmet, or shield,
And the sword that was fit for archangel to wield
Was light in his terrible hand.

"Fame is the spear that the clear spirit doth raise," and there was an exceeding clarity in Campbell's muse when he rose from the muddling elements of earth into the empyrean, his garland and singing robes about him.

Hood's poetic reputation was a flower which grew upon his grave. It is sad to reflect how unconscious the world was of this fine vein of poetry within the man—how he passed for a paltry quibbler—a word-catcher—a kind of Grimaldi of literature ever on the broad grin—a mere jester to Oberon—despised even by Theodore Hook as a wit. Sweeter cadences of the harmonious bells of feeling never vibrated in the human breast. He is known among the dearest of the immortals now.

A word for the editors of these books, to whose labors far too little honor is commonly paid—yet how much we owe to many of them! Nine of the foremost of these poets are presented to us with the full, accurate, polished anecdotical prefaces of Rev. John Mitford, who always brings something curious and entertaining with his ample stores of learned investigation. He has discussed Butler, Dryden, Falconer, Goldsmith, Gray, Milton, Prior, Swift, Young. Then there is Alexander Dyce, the faithful servant of Shakespeare and the Old Dramatists, who has given us lives of Akenside, Beattie and Pope. Among other editorial labors we notice those of Sir Harris Nicholas on Thomson and Kirke White; Sir Egerton Brydges on Collins; while it is pleasant to meet with the names of Goldsmith in his life of Parnell, Dr. Johnson in the biographies of Tickell, and Robert Southey of Watts.

The series of the *British Essayists*, issued by Little, Brown & Co., is a reprint of the standard collection by [illegible]. It is to be completed in [illegible] volumes, [illegible] productions of the elder race of essayists from the fresh, sparkling issues of the *Tatler* to the last evaporating rivulet of the *Observers* and *Connoisseurs*. In size and appearance it is what an edition of the Essayists should be, in light, convenient volumes, not too large for the hand or the pocket, familiar companions of our ease and leisure.

The wise and gentle moralities of these benevolent authors—the Steeles, Addisons, Johnsons, Cumberlands and Mackenzies—need no eulogy at this day. They may be somewhat out of the currency, but like our old national gold and silver coin, when they do appear they are valued at a premium. Would that their honest faces, the image and superscription of these Cæsars, the conquerors of our hearts, victorious over human passions and infirmities, were oftener seen in our *boudoirs* and parlors. Fancy the amelioration of manners, the increased amenities of the national character, if the inhabitants of the country were each, at some half hour of the day, to read a hundred lines of a classic English poet, Spenser, Milton and their goodly company, or a moral essay flavored with wit and humor by Goldsmith or Dr. Johnson. How many acerbities of the system might be thus corrected! With how much more amiability, courtesy, true manliness and hearty enjoyment, by the aids of the imagination, might the pursuits of life be conducted!

## MR. BANKS' LECTURE IN BOSTON.

### The Commercial Future of the United States.

*Reported for the New-York Daily Times.*

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

The opening Lecture of the Annual Course before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered this evening, in Tremont Temple, by Speaker Banks. The Hall, which seats more than 3,000, was crowded to its utmost capacity. There were few gentlemen of note in this community whom I did not notice upon the platform. The lecturer took for his subject, "The Commercial Future of the United States." I am able to give only its substance. After a few prefatory remarks, he proceeded to say that:

There is no commercial power that possesses a deeper interest than the United States. The *American Union sprang from conflicts upon commercial institutions and interests*. The Revolution was fought rather with reference to a mere independence for the Colonies of Great Britain, than for any carefully defined political ideas or institutions that were immediately to succeed the liberation. But of these, such as affected commerce were first in time and importance. In the Convention which framed the Constitution, perhaps necessarily subjected to a mutual concession of conflicting interests, there were three notable and historical compromises, of which the third—continuance of the African Slave-Trade for a period of twenty years—was conceded to the slaveholding States, as an equivalent for the absolute control by Congress of all statutes relating to navigation. Its troubled sessions, as well as the popular debates in the States, disclosed the existence of two parties, one of which, relying upon its own energy and industry, was contented with an implied recognition of industrial facilities in the organic law. The other required a determination, by a power to be exercised within, or else outside the Constitution, to control the Government itself. No fact better attests the exalted capacity of the public men of that day, than their success, in their weakened condition an incipient State, in impressing their commercial views upon the powers then ruling the world. For a century and a half the maritime world had rested under a rigorous monopoly of its trade by Great Britain, through her navigation laws. The United States was the first power to question or resist it and her blow at those laws, the first stroke she dealt after achieving her independence, set it free. We compelled the British Government, ultimately, to repeal her Statutes of 1822, giving her Colonies the advantage of direct trade with the United States. No American can have contemplated, without emotions of pride, the declaration of European Governments in the late Russian war, as the law of the world, of the same principles in defence of which we had ventured to confront the first naval power of Christendom half a century before. It was a sublime instance of poetic justice when one of England's foremost statesmen defended the grant of commercial freedom to the little commonwealths remaining from the ancient League of Hansa, upon the ground that England could not fairly refuse to them what she had been forced to grant to larger European States by the bold policy of the American Republic. May not the day come—if we can maintain our own—when the same poetic justice shall enable us, by our example, to restore life, constitutions and freedom, to some at least, of the three hundred commonwealths which have been blotted from the map of Europe by great powers, through process of partition and absorption!

The establishment of the Constitution, however, did not set at rest the questions at issue in the Convention. The two parties reappeared, and, as in the case of our late Central American treaty, each proffered its construction of the Constitution in proof of its claims. The extent of the power granted to control commerce and the measures best calculated to develop the industrial interests of the country, on which all commerce must depend, were the chief party issues.

The Republican Party, under Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, was dominant for a quarter of a century. The Federalists never held the Presidency. Washington was avowedly a mediator between the hostile parties, independent of both. The rival chiefs were in his Cabinet, and joined in sustaining him for reelection. Both the Adamses, though acting generally with the Federalists, had too vigorous a will to submit to the behests of a party, and were suspected of attachment to some of the Republican dogmas of the day.

But though unsuccessful, the Federalist leaders were the giant men of that period. They were, in fact, the organizers of the Governmental departments. They were the earliest exponents of the now popular doctrine of States' Rights.

The differences between the parties was less a matter of principle than policy, as is shown by the fact that the measures at issue have been, under different circumstances, adopted and defended by both parties.

Mr. Banks here considered the character and acts of various leading Federalists, speaking particularly, at length, in terms of eulogy, of the genius of Alexander Hamilton. Contrasting his theories with those of Jefferson, he found the cause of difference in the intense appreciation by Hamilton of the difficulties under which we labored in the conduct of the Revolutionary war, a continuation or repetition of which his scheme of Government was designed to obviate.

A generation or two has passed, and men of formerly hostile opinions are brought to act in harmony. The government is strong enough to defy present danger and augury of future ill. The unparalleled progress of the people will neither allow [illegible] prejudices to create parties where mutual success depended unity of opinion and policy. [illegible] finds it easy to comprehend that our industrial and commercial advancement [illegible] supremacy of intelligence and [illegible].

Standing, as we do, upon this platform of concurrent opinion, let us glance at some of the facts which indicate the reopening of a commercial age, and enable us, contemplating our position and advance, to catch glimpses of the grandeur of the future.

The American continent is not unlikely to become the theatre on which the prominent features of such an age will be developed. Whatever changes may occur in the history of our race or in our Governmental system, its situation is such that it cannot fail to affect, sensibly and advantageously we trust, the destinies of humanity.

Midway between these portions of the globe hitherto the greatest theatres of human action, the Southern side and the narrow isthmus which connects it with the Continent of the South, perfects its position as the continental *entrepôt* of commerce, and will perpetuate its monopoly of immense trade, by crowding all rivals below Cape Horn, as the continent of Africa crowds them below the Cape of Good Hope, in the Eastern Hemisphere. Its inland features are not less gigantic. A chain of inland seas, and a network of great rivers penetrate to the centre of the Continent. It possesses a shore line, also,—always an important element in the development of commerce, foreign and domestic, unsurpassed, when compared with its territorial surface, by any other portion of the Globe.

Mr. Banks proceeded at some length, discussing minutely the bearing of the physical features of the United States upon its commercial capacities. Resuming the thread of his argument, he proceeded substantially as follows:

The oppression which in the beginning of our Government resisted the admission of the staples of our industry to foreign States has disappeared, and we are incontestably a favored people as to foreign markets. Geographical discoveries are opening new theatres for commercial enterprise. Improved methods of communication offer the interior escape from its isolation. The substitution of mechanical for physical labor, makes a limitless product the basis of a limitless commerce. Mechanical improvements and inventions are now well understood to be the handmaids of commerce. There are no limits to this creative power. If an educated mind hesitates to supply the want, unlettered genius at once answers to the call.

But the idea that most strongly affects the future of American commerce, is the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific by railway. Like other great enterprises, its importance will not be appreciated, if it can even be anticipated, until the work is done. The original theatres of human action, surfeited with supply, have inoculated the world with a desire for commercial exchange. They possess every element of prosperity,—population and capital to an inconceivable extent. No possible amount of demand can exhaust their supplies, and no people, from the day when the camel was first laden with precious spices or silks of Tyrian dye, has ever shared their traffic without becoming the recipient *of inconceivable wealth. At a day not far distant* a voyage to the Indies from London was a labor of years. The leading star of human exertion for nearly three centuries has been the shortening of this course, until the United States, by the wonderful changes of the last half century, are placed in a position to effect a transit of passengers and product from New-York or Boston to China and Japan in twenty days.

The expedition of Mr. Ledyard, of Connecticut, undertaken under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, after the close of the Revolutionary war, was then described by the speaker, his design being an exploration of the route eastward from Europe, by Russian vessels from Kamschatka to Nootka Sound, and thence to the Mississippi. The adventurous traveler was checked by the Empress Catherine.

A communication so immediate being once constructed, the trade of the East will flow in its channel. No isthmus route, no ship canal, no rival enterprise can disturb it. Nothing more expeditious, to which can be more readily applied future improvements or which will bring higher recompense lies within the power of man. Its construction will place in the keeping of America the key to the deposits of all material prosperity, until other fields richer than those which the grace of God now accords to the family of man, shall be discovered, and with its consummation will open the commercial age. It is true that no appeal can properly be made to those whom I now address, who are just entering upon active life, for material assistance, but to us all is intrusted the power to spur on the Government to perfecting this greatest development of our national prosperity.

The remainder of the lecture was more particularly personal in its application, being addressed to a body of young men engaged in mercantile pursuits, and explaining the duty which they owed to the commercial future. In extent it equaled the portion given above. A very happy turn of a sentence applied to the venerable Josiah Quincy, who was seated on the right of the speaker—that "youth depended not on external conditions, but on the freshness of the heart."

Mr. Banks closed amidst hearty applause. His delivery was not so animated as usual, the formal restraints incident to a lecture-room preventing him from being carried away by the impulse natural to debate. But there were moments when his expansive views and vigorous expression aroused the audience to an enthusiasm which found vent in reiterated applause.

## Interesting from China.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. SHIPS OF WAR—SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

HONG-KONG, China, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1856.

The United States ship *Portsmouth*, Commander Foote, arrived here from Batavia, *via* Macao, on the 29th ult.—all well.

The steamer *San Jacinto*, Commodore Armstrong, had left for Japan a few days previous, and is now at Shanghae, with the sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander Smith. The *Levant* has also on board Hon. Peter Parker, United States Commissioner to China, and will probably proceed with him to Fuh-Chou.

A most melancholy suicide occurred here on the day preceding the arrival of the *Portsmouth*. The victim was Captain Avery, of the ship *Golden City*. Captain A. was, until recently, a Lieutenant in the Navy, but was dropped by the action of the late Navy Board. Since then he has commanded the fine clipper ship *Golden City*. The coroner's inquest resulted in a finding that the act was committed while in a state of temporary insanity, by shooting himself through the head. His funeral was attended on the evening of the 29th of August, from the residence of the American Consul. Lieutenant Avery was very highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman by all who knew him. Several of the officers of the *Portsmouth* followed his remains to the grave.

A large number of American merchant ships are in port, discharging and waiting for cargo.

The season just closing has been a very wet one. During the month of June alone, the rain fell to the remarkable depth of more than fifty inches.

The excitement in reference to the expected war between Great Britain and the United States has entirely subsided; and, with the exception of occasional piracies and the steady progress made by the Rebel Party at the North, there is no news of interest in Hong-Kong. G. B. B.

A Good Indorsement.—Some of the Fremont papers of the North are coming to their senses. We signalize the event with unfeigned pleasure. Conspicuous among these is the N. Y. Times—a journal less rabid than the *Tribune*, and conducted with equal ability. Instead of growing savage at the result, and threatening a ferocious onslaught by the North upon the South, the Times sets to work very coolly and disinterestedly to proffer Mr. Buchanan some excellent advice. It tells him that if he has the firmness and the independence to be the *actual* President, he may have a successful and prosperous Administration; that in order to do this he must act upon his own knowledge and judgment—must take the helm of State into his own hands, and do his own steering. It warns him that Douglas, Toombs, Wise, and others of their stamp will strive to control and direct his Administration, and that, should they prevail, they will wreck him despite his undoubted abilities and excellent intentions, before his sails are fairly spread. It fears Mr. Buchanan's easy disposition and versatile tendency, but endeavors to instill in him remarkably sound doctrines.—[illegible]

It has been stated, on the authority of the Baptist Almanac, that last year the Baptists in Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont suffered a total decrease of [illegible] members, while the net increase in all the New-England States was only [illegible].

## Interesting from Kansas.

[illegible]

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

[illegible], 1856.

After a ride of ten miles I reached this place; on my way stopped at a house on the California Road, four and a half miles from Lawrence, near the spot where the lamented Barber fell, murdered by an officer of the Government, nearly a year ago.

The house was once the property of David Buffum, who, you may remember, was cowardly assassinated by a company of over five hundred Missourians, a few weeks since, in the presence of his Excellency Governor Geary. Never has there fell mortally wounded so brave a man as ever shouldered a rifle on the plains of Kansas; a young man, one of the earliest settlers in this Territory. I knew him well. After being shot, he crawled to the house of a neighbor, and there with friends the brave man died, another victim to the hellish spirit of American Slavery.

During our December war he was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a rifle, rendering him a cripple for life.

Mr. Buffum saw the party coming towards his house, and, anticipating their object to steal his horses, he went out and caught one of them and attempted to lead him off; but a ruffian came up and commanded him to leave or he would kill him. The cripple protested and begged, but it was of no use; others of the party were coming towards him shouting like wolves. Mr. Buffum retreated into his corn-field, followed by one of the Missourians, who shot him. He fell, the murderer came up and caught him by the throat, and commanded him to tell where his rifle was or he would kill him. Buffum said he had no rifle, and that he had been killed already by him. The cowardly assassin clutched him harder at the throat, and holding a pistol at his head said, "If he did not tell where his rifle was he would blow his brains out."

The only answer was, that he had none. The ruffian left him with a curse, and saying, "that he thought he was shot enough, and would die anyhow." The dying man hobbled towards Captain Thom's, a neighbor, and he was taken in, died the next morning, saying, "he was ready and willing to die; that he was not afraid to meet death." He lingered in agony for hours, and then his spirit took its flight to another world.

The Governor and Judge Cato were present and took the testimony of the dying man.

The five hundred assassins passed on, unheeding his cries for help, and escaped. The Governor allowed them to escape without trying to bring them to justice. They were members of the "Law-and-Order Party," and privileged from arrest. Some time afterwards, however, he offered a reward for the apprehension of the cowardly assassins, and that is the end of it as far Geary is concerned.

Slavery exists in Kansas. In this city alone there are several slaves; all of the servants at the only hotel in town are, "marketable property."

The Gubernatorial mansion is presided over by one of the unfortunates, a colored woman, said to be the slave of Col. Titus. She is hired by the Governor to superintend the woman's department, and is known "as the Governor's nigger."

In Leavenworth and other towns on the Missouri river there are several slaves. Some are held by settlers on claims, many by the Shawnees, and others by the officers in the United States army. The exact number is not known.

The busiest portion of the residents of this city are the *rum sellers* and the *marshals* of the Territory. Making people drunk and arresting Free-State men is the principal business.

Nearly, if not all, of the Pro-Slavery men, have their hands in Uncle Sam's deep pocket, drawing therefrom the gold to pay them for services rendered in subduing Kansas. The number of United States Marshals and Deputies in this little "Virginia" town is not known. I am acquainted with half-a-dozen who write U. S. Marshal after their name, and I understand there are several more. One sees but few females here, "heaps of men," with nothing particular to do except hang around the three or four groceries, playing cards, drinking whisky, smoking, and denouncing Free-State men.

This is Court week, however, and there are many in from the surrounding country. With the aid of Col. Titus' company, who intend to leave as soon as their term of enlistment expires, the Pro-Slavery Party can poll about 450 votes.

At the last election Whitfield received every ballot for "Delegate to Congress."

One paper, Pro-Slavery of course, is published here, (the Lecompton *Union*,) by Jones & Farris.

The Court was adjourned until the next regular term. The balance of the prisoners are to be examined and tried before Judge Cato, of the Second Judicial District, held at Tecumsah, and commences on Monday next. SIGMA.

THE PRISONERS CONVICTED—GOV. GEARY'S ONE-SIDED ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF THE EMIGRANT TRAIN—THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES VINDICATED.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:*

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

Eighteen of the prisoners at Lecompton were convicted of manslaughter yesterday, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. Two received a similar sentence for contempt of Court. The others have not yet been tried, but the Court is still in session, and no one can foretell the end of the inquisition. There will be a terrible reckoning some day for such a judge, and in the annals of burning execration, Judge Lecompte will hold the first rank. In that category, he will never need to repeat the supplication of Dickens:

"Lord, keep my memory green."

I will try to visit Lecompton in a day or two, and give you a chapter from "first view."

In your issue of the 28th ult. there is an official telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Geary, received at Washington, dated Lecompton, Oct. 15, in which the Governor gives "the other side" of the circumstances attending the arrest of the Free-State emigrant train, by the dragoon Government acting as his posse near Nebraska line. I am indeed surprised at such a side view from a man who claims so much uprightness and moral rectitude as our new Governor, and I shall be recreant to my trust as a journalist if such duplicity passes unrebuked. No man's acts in a public capacity are his own property, and every deed and word becomes the object of public criticism. Gov. Geary cannot draw around himself the hypocritical shield of his position, and say to us, "Peace, be still." But misrepresentation from those in high position is as much like lying as from the veriest serf. I say, therefore, with the utmost loyalty and deference to his position, that he has willfully falsified almost the entire transaction as given in his dispatch.

First, he speaks of it as the "arrest of an organization," when they were not organized any more than every such party is necessarily to produce subordination in their own ranks. He then says "the party was regularly formed, in military order, under General Pomeroy," &c., when General Pomeroy had no command whatever in the party, and they were not paraded in military order. Again, he says, "they had with them neither axes, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers;" when he says, himself, they had twenty wagons. And why are not horses as congenial to Western husbandry as oxen? He also well knew that the ox teams in which were [illegible] Governor well knows.

"They were permitted to pursue their journey," he says, "under an escort of a [illegible]," &c., all of which is totally false. The [illegible] and the Colonel is [illegible] emphatically, by the party in question, that they would never submit to [illegible] Topeka. They were further told [illegible] manner, that they had [illegible] ammunition, arms, &c., and [illegible] expected they would steal their [illegible] that they regarded them as a gang of robbers [illegible] prisoners of war. [illegible] them all as prisoners. [illegible] orders to Col. Cook, and the entire party were arrested and guarded [illegible] that if one of them attempted to escape he would be shot instantly.

The Governor then says they apologized at Topeka for evident disregard of his proclamation, &c. That, too, is false, and the Governor himself apologized there to the party for the whole affair and claimed that it had been done wholly contrary to his instructions. Nothing [illegible] the parties of the character to which the Governor alludes, and if the party apologized, [illegible] contained in the following document, which contains all that was communicated to the Governor for which the party are in any way responsible.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1856.

*His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory:*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, conductors of an emigrant train, who entered this Territory on the 10th inst., beg leave to make the following statement of facts, and will attest the same upon our oaths, if required.

1. Our party numbered from two hundred to three hundred persons, in two separate companies; the [illegible] company, of some fifty, are composed mostly of families with children, and have not yet arrived. They left Mount Pleasant, Iowa, three days after the train which has arrived to-day.

2. All are [illegible] *bona fide* settlers, and intend, so far as we know, to be permanent inhabitants.

3. The blockading of the Missouri River to the Free-State emigrants, and the report that reached us that armed men were marauding the northern portion of Kansas, were the reasons why we came in a company and armed.

4. We were stopped, near the Northern line of the Territory by the United States troops, acting, as we understand, under the orders of the Col. [illegible], Deputy Marshal. And after stating to the officer who we were and what we had, [illegible] searching our wagons, and [illegible] breaking open trunks, throwing bedding and clothing [illegible] upon the ground in the rain, [illegible] wagons, [illegible] Territory, and also one and a half [illegible] percussion caps and some [illegible]. We were detained about two-thirds of a day, taken [illegible] and are now presented to you.

All we have to say is, that our weapons were to the Territory to defend ourselves. [illegible] defence on the way, and coming in [illegible] Territory, we claim the right of American citizens to bear arms and to be exempt from unlawful search or seizure.

Trusting, to your integrity and impartiality, we have confidence to believe that our property will be restored to us, and all that has been wrong will be made right.

We have subscribed ourselves, [illegible] your friends and fellow-citizens,

S. W. ELDRIDGE,
S. C. POMEROY,
[illegible] PERRY,
E. DANIELS.

Another, Geary "insisted upon the immediate disbandment of the combination, which was agreed to with alacrity." They kept together just as far and no farther than coincided with their previous arrangement, and instead of "dispersing in various directions," by his orders, more than nine-tenths of them, including all the wagons, came to Lawrence, with their banners unfurled, all in one train, and there was no scattering until they reached Lawrence, nearly two days after the interview with Geary.

Once more, in conclusion, he "expresses his regret that Societies exist in some States whose object it is to [illegible] such parties on the [illegible] described, and send them to Kansas, to their own injury and the destruction of the general welfare of the country." Now, I treat that as an unmitigated slander, upon not only the emigrants referred to, but upon the States from which they come. There has never been 250 emigrants from any State or States in Kansas who have made better citizens, harder laborers or more loyal subjects than the party so chiefly traduced by the Governor. Go over the Territory to-day, and they are found on their *claims* from Smoky Hill Fork to the Nemaha on the South, and in every town they will be found as faithful mechanics, [illegible] by an honorable and constant application of their well-directed energies. [illegible] We have seen very forcibly the value of such an accession to our [illegible], and all their hardships, it seems "the [illegible] of all" to such Governor, who has sworn to secure to all their constitutional rights, [illegible] to vilify and dishonor them at an hour when friends, as well as fortunes, are so dearly bought. I would like to place this company by the side of the same number of his favorite sons of the chivalric South, who have come into Kansas the last Summer—if as many [illegible] and contrast the intelligence, the morals, the active means of support—the industry, the philanthropy of the two classes, and then leave Governor Geary to decide which party had done most towards "the destruction of the general welfare of the country." I regard his statement as a vile scandal upon those who belong to the party, and one that he will not dare to state those on, face to face.

He says again that this Territory offers no inducement for the immigration of the poor tradesman or laborer. Then he says [illegible] them because they were not laborers. Really, we think Kansas offers very flattering inducements to industrious laborers of all classes.

Then he refers to the deputation that visited him before they crossed the line and who carried his written as well as verbal instructions, and the party while in Nebraska, and says this party did enter the Territory afterwards with hostile or warlike appearance, to the terror of [illegible] in defiance, not only of his proclamation, but his own [verbal] assurance. I say there is no good English for a reply to that only that Gov. Geary *lies*, and every member of the party will so accuse.

He says, too, in this dispatch that he fully approves of the action taken by Col. Cook, Marshal, and all, while he told said party at Topeka just the opposite, and worked out a variety of apologies for the transaction. Further still, he solemnly pledged his honor at Topeka that the arms, &c., should all be given up in a very few days—just as soon as he was satisfied that they had disbanded, and were here for peaceful purposes. That was on the 14th of October, and they are still held as contraband by the dragoon government, and I have seen no evidence that they will not be twelve months longer.

The Governor has just returned to Lecompton, I am informed, and has chanced to find on reading the New-York papers that he is growing to be quite a lion in newspaperdom, and [illegible] he waxes very powerful, and curses the whole craft of reporters without stint. I would consequently suggest that they henceforward lay their [illegible] upon their own, and especially [illegible].

The Circuit Court has adjourned to Tecumseh, one week from to-morrow, where the remaining prisoners are expecting a trial. The Supreme Court sits there also soon after, and all who are

[illegible] ... His Excellency, the Governor, and Secretary WOODSON, passed through this city on their way from Leavenworth to Lecompton, this afternoon.

[illegible] SUMNER has returned from the [illegible] and is now at the Fort.

[illegible] ... Kansas Free-State ... General SMITH ... during the absence of his superior.

Governor GEARY has published a proclamation [illegible] the people on the restoration of peace to this distracted Territory, and appointed the 20th inst. "To be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise."

The one hundred prisoners confined in that miserable old shanty at Lecompton, charged with various offences, the principal one being a love of freedom, will doubtless feel thankful for the peace which the Territory now is supposed to enjoy, and "perhaps" thank the Governor for his superhuman efforts to arrest and imprison Free-State men, and allowing the Pro-Slavery murderers of BUFFUM and others to escape unmolested.

Col. TITUS, with five men, is now out in search of HAYES, the alleged murderer of DAVID BUFFUM. When found he will be rearrested and brought to Lecompton a prisoner, according to the orders of the Governor. The Col. and HAYES are both Pro-Slavery men, and very particular friends, and when the latter individual is taken prisoner by the former, it will be known by our people. The belief is, here, that TITUS will not find HAYES. "None so blind as those that won't see."

Mrs. MASON, wife of one of Gov. GEARY's prisoners, is dead. Mr. MASON was forced from her a [illegible], a few weeks since, taken to Lecompton and imprisoned in the old "rat trap."

Judge LECOMPTE refuses to admit him to bail, and thus give him an opportunity to follow the remains of his wife to the grave. He is a Free-State man, consequently is not released on bail the same as members of the other party. No indictment has yet been found against Mr. MASON, but he is held in durance vile to await the action of the one-sided court. He is one of the four men captured by his Excellency during his recent expedition to the Southern section of Kansas, engaged in the "restoration of peace to this distracted Territory."

Lawrence is progressing. Laborers in demand. City lots sell at a good price.

And its citizens are awaiting in anxious expectation to hear the result of the recent Presidential election. SIGMA.

THE ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF BUFFUM AND HIS ADMISSION TO BAIL—NEWS OF THE DEFEAT OF FREMONT.

LAWRENCE (Nov. 13) *Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*

At last the murderer of BUFFUM has been arrested. A Missourian by the name of HAYS, and a resident I think of Platte County, was brought last Saturday to Lecompton, charged with committing the fiendish act. After a preliminary examination before Judge LECOMPTE, he was admitted to bail, ($1,000,) and is now at large, ready to murder another "Abolitionist." Here is a point I would like to have answered by those who claim that the Free-State man receive justice at the hands of Lecompte and Cato. A Free-State man, no matter how trivial his charge may be, cannot be admitted to bail; but a Pro-Slavery murderer of the first degree can be released on straw bail, and go where he pleases. Will some of the northern doughfaces explain this point of *justice?* This is the Court before which one hundred Free-State men must appear, charged with murder and manslaughter, because they would not submit to leave Kansas.

In relation to the release of HAYS on bail, I do not believe Gov. GEARY would justify the outrage at any time, or in any place; but I do believe it contrary to his wishes. The following colloquy which took place in the Executive Department, between himself ("Sheriff" JONES) and S. F. TAPPAN, correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, goes to show his feelings on that point, as well as to illustrate his ability as a statesman:

Governor—(with great dignity)—"Mr. TAPPAN, the Lawrence correspondents and letter-writers do me great injustice." TAPPAN—"In what have they done you injustice?" Governor—"In saying I cause none but Free-State men to be arrested. Will you, Sir, mention that I have caused the arrest of the murderer of BUFFUM, after having expended about $700?" TAPPAN—"Yes, and that you have released him on bail." Governor—"I've not released him on bail"—(turning to JONES)—"he is not bailed out, is he?" JONES—"Yes, Sir, I went his bail." The Governor, looking thunderstruck, is said to have gone off in the following paroxysm: "I'm Governor of this Territory! Call the Marshal and have him rearrested! Murder most foul!—What! shoot a poor cripple, right before my eyes, because he said 'Spare my horse!'—The wretch shall be brought to justice, if it takes the whole force at my command." The Governor evidently felt chagrined because he had made a mistake in arresting and disarming two hundred and fifty emigrants guilty of no other crime but emigrating to Territory governed by JOHN W. GEARY, and this after sending them a letter of welcome. Hence he concluded to make a point upon Mr. TAPPAN, but during the conversation he discovered that HAYS had gone. Poor, unfortunate man! He can't govern Lecompton, to say nothing of the "rest of the world." However good GEARY's intentions may be to "have the guilty parties brought to justice," he does not accomplish it. The chicanery of the "powers that be" prove too much for him; he is out-generaled at every point, and pointed out to every General that wishes to see the man that "carries the Presidential candidate on his shoulders." As soon as GEARY learned that HAYS had gone, he had Judge LECOMPTE and DONALDSON both suspended; sent TITUS after HAYS, and called a new *venue* where the Court could hold forth without molestation. Tecumseh was agreed upon and Judge CATO was to preside. Preparatory to this order of Lecompton jurisprudence, one Captain DONALDSON, whom the Governor appointed over a company of Missourians to protect Lecompton, tried his hand at the judgeship. In order to assist his friend HAYS to make his escape, he took part of his command into the Court room, and was crier, judge and jury at the same time. The Court that had been summoned to decide after due reflection, made quick decision, and decided in favor of the [illegible], [illegible] the window up. In short, they [illegible] before the approaching soldiery, and DONALDSON adjourned the Court *sine die*. But the Lecompton officers, at the suggestion of Gov. GEARY, finally arrested him and put him under guard, where he will probably remain for trial, unless some of his friends should think best to take him out.

The Lecomptonites are disposed to disregard GEARY about as much as they did SHANNON, notwithstanding he wishes it emphatically understood that he occupies a more responsible position than the President of the United States. Does not the last week's work prove to a mathematical demonstration that it is of no use for Free State men to complain before Pro-Slavery officers? GEARY's cry has been—"Enter complaints and have them arrested." But as soon as one of their party is arrested who is known to have murdered without any pretext whatever, a border ruffian steps in and dispenses the Court; the culprit is released on bail, and will never be brought to justice, any more than the murderers of DOW, BARBER, PHILLIPS and others, who are well known, and boast of the "honor" of killing an Abolitionist. The twenty prisoners sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, have not been let go yet.

News received here in regard to the election is against FREMONT, but we have a lingering hope yet. UNION.

[illegible] ... will not permit him to assume that responsibility. He expresses, however, a deep interest in the success of that enterprise.

The Rector of St. MARK's (Dr. ANTHON) has inaugurated a series of Friday evening meetings in the church, for the purpose of enabling the congregation to enter upon a careful and systematic study of the Scriptures. Last week a set of printed questions was distributed to the members, to which they were invited to send answers, such as might be suggested by their own studies. These answers to form in the end a running Commentary of [illegible]. The attendance at these meetings is large. The excellent Choir is present in force, and the new service finds favor.

The Bishop of Illinois (Dr. WHITEHOUSE, formerly Rector of St. Thomas' in this City,) has had much difficulty with the people of his Diocese, because of his inclination to perform duty in New-York instead of Illinois. A card from the Illinois deputies at the General Convention, insists that the Diocese desires his immediate presence, but declares that it will waive much for the sake of peace and quietness.

Our "Old" and "New" poet, Rev. RALPH HOYT, is moving for the completion of his Good Shepherd Free Church. The ladies of his congregation intend to give him the benefit of a Fair presently.

Hereafter, St. Paul's and Trinity Chapels will be opened for Divine service on Sunday evening.

The Wainwright Memorial Church in Hammond-street—the free-seat enterprise of the Church ladies—is drawing good congregations. Dr. ANTHON, of St. Mark's, preaches there to-morrow evening.

The Bishop of New-Jersey has appointed a Second Evening Service to be read in the Churches of his Diocese.

The successor of Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, (who was expelled from the Epiphany Church, in Philadelphia, for preaching politics,) is Rev. Mr. SHAW, of Harrisburg. He will assume the duties of the Rectorship on the 1st proximo.

### The Brooklyn Ferries—Defence of the Union Ferry Company.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Many citizens of Brooklyn regard with alarm the attacks, so frequent of late, in some of the papers, on the management of the Ferries. They are alarmed, not for the managers, (who can defend themselves,) but for the people of Brooklyn. It will be an evil day for Brooklyn when the rule insisted on by these assailants shall be adopted—that the deficiency on ferries, which do not pay expenses, shall not be made up by that which yields a surplus—in other words, that no higher rates shall be charged on the Fulton Ferry than are sufficient to sustain it, and that those ferries which cannot sustain themselves shall be left to get along as they best may—*i. e.*—to be discontinued. Can short-sightedness go further?

To say that in the passage of the river between the two sides of this great City, (for New-York and Brooklyn are but one for all purposes of transit,) there shall be only one point of crossing for a space of over two miles, (viz., at *Fulton Ferry*,) is just as reasonable as it would be to say that the only intercourse between the portions of New-York, above and below Canal-street, should be Hudson-street—or that the transit from that part of the City, west of Broadway to the east of it, should be exclusively through *Grand-street*. Now, if the ferries which do not pay expenses are to be left to themselves, *they must necessarily be abandoned*, for in none of the philippics against the present Company do we find any undertaking proffered by the eloquent clamorers that *they*, or any one else, will run these ferries at an annual loss of $50,000 to $60,000 each; nor with the charges that the Company make enormous profits do we find those making such charges coming forward to buy the stock at par and reap such profits.

Why, these ferries, and each and every of them, are the arteries through which our blood flows—the nostrils through which we breathe. But for them Brooklyn would not, within the last few years, have sprung from a village of 5,000 or 6,000 to a great city of 200,000 people. Had they not been established, her square miles of houses and paved streets would have remained fields and pastures, and the population would not have extended beyond her old "village limits." Should those which do not now sustain themselves (viz., all except the *Fulton*) be discontinued, grass would grow in our streets, and owls and bats abide in our dwellings.

No other rule is either practicable or proper than that all the ferries must be sustained by the receipts of all, and that the deficit in those which cannot pay their way must be paid by that which yields a surplus. On any other principle how would the Post-Offices of the country be sustained? If no mail routes or Post-Offices were continued except such as paid a profit, the TIMES newspaper would be withheld from tens of thousands whom it now enlightens, and at least one-half (probably a much larger portion) of the population of the United States would be without the means of intercourse with the world. If no other rate of fare should be charged than such as would suffice to sustain the Fulton Ferry, (regardless of the others,) then, on the same principle, you ought to tax property in Wall and Broad streets only just enough to defray the expense of the watchmen, lights, water, pavements, &c., necessary for those particular streets. There will be no justice in taxing the immensely valuable properties in those streets to sustain similar expenses, or other public institutions local in or required by other Wards. You must, for instance, assess on the Sixth Ward at least a third part of the expense of the pauper establishments, the criminal courts, and the police and other institutions so much needed and encouraged by the population of that Ward, but not required by the residents of Wall and Broad streets.

Had the doctrine in question prevailed we should up to this day have had no other ferries than the Fulton. The Atlantic (or South) Ferry has now been running seventeen or eighteen years, and during that time *has not paid its expenses, including wear and tear of boats and dock fixtures. The same is true of the Hamilton Ferry, which has been running ten years.* During the period in question Brooklyn has extended south (which it certainly could not have done without those ferries) from about Joralemon-street to the Gowanus Bay. Those ferries have been sustained by the Fulton. Neither the Wall-street Ferry, nor that of Catherine, Gouverneur, or Roosevelt street pay their expenses. The Catherine Ferry once sustained itself, but it was when small and inferior boats were employed upon it, and before the passage over it was so largely diverted by the Roosevelt and Gouverneur street Ferries.

The writer of this is neither a stockholder nor the champion of the stockholders, (yet he cannot be unmindful that their rights are as sacred as those of persons who have nothing at risk in the ferries,) nor is he a manager, nor does he wish to eulogise the managers. But it is impossible for those who know those managers, or who have taken the trouble to inform themselves as to their course, or the detailed reasons for it, not to revolt at the gratuitous abuse of which they have been made the subjects. It is but truth to say that Brooklyn cannot furnish a Board of Directors consisting of public-spirited, honest, honorable, unselfish men, if this Board is not such. They certainly were not moved by cupidity or a spirit of over-grasping for the stockholders, either when they undertook to assume and sustain the non-paying ferries by uniting them to the *Fulton*, nor when they tried the experiment of reducing the fare.

If the motive of the recent attacks on the managers had been (which I do not impute or suppose) the injury of Brooklyn or Brooklyn interests, they could not have been more denunciatory or unjust. It has been, and well may be, our boast that nowhere in the world are such ferry accommodations to be found—such admirable boats incessantly, day and night, flitting across the river like the weaver's shuttle, and with the regularity of the pendulum—so admirably managed—transporting such a vast number of passengers with such speed, and without accident, and at a rate (even as now charged) so moderate that the beggar could not feel it.

All the *ad captandums* which have been employed about "poor sewing girls," &c., &c., suffering from non-commutation are quite unfounded. The mutterings at the ferries have never been from sewing women or men in shirt-sleeves, but from constitutional grumblers in broadcloth.

Now we call on the Directors not to be diverted by any clamor from the steady performance of their duties, according to their own judgment and experience. The citizens of Brooklyn look to them for this—they confide in them, and will sustain them—but those Directors will forfeit that respect and confidence if they suffer themselves to be deterred from making and carrying out any and every regulation which they find necessary in continuing sufficient, safe and comfortable ferries. If to do this they find it necessary to raise the fare—or to refuse commutation, it must be done. The public will not only consent, but require it.

It is easy, it is all the fashion, and indeed it is pleasant to denounce men, and to be cynics [illegible] as to see that their acts are all very wrong and considerably corrupt—but the managers of these ferries can only [illegible] their characters against such imputations. Those of us who have been in the habit of crossing the river all [illegible] ... the old horse-boats ... responsibility, either pecuniary or moral, rests on those gentlemen. [illegible] ... steamships, (of which eighteen are running constantly) averaging the size and tonnage of the old Liverpool packets—and in paying for the seventeen ship-loads of coal required to feed the eighteen furnaces—in paying upwards of $90,000 annually to the City of New-York for ferry leases—and in paying the wages of between three and four hundred men, constantly employed as clerks, engineers, pilots, firemen, conductors, gatemen, bridgemen, deck-hands, firemen, watchmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, [illegible], laborers, &c., and for paying interest (dividends) to the stockholders, whose money is taken for sustaining these great expenses and establishments, [illegible] the depreciation by wear and tear of the boats, which are so incessantly running, and which, in Winter, batter through masses of solid ice.

The people of Brooklyn know all this and do not doubt the integrity, or the discretion, or the good judgment of the Directors. [illegible] Brooklyn. Up to this time the disinterested and public-spirited conduct and services of these gentlemen has been not only appreciated but unimpeached. They have kept the ferries entirely free from any political management or influence, or from being victimized by speculators. The people of Brooklyn look to them to continue the ferries on their present excellent footing, and to put the fare at just such rates as will continue to us sufficient and safe ferries. If they have not revenue enough to provide new boats, which will soon be needed, they must raise the fare until they have enough; the rates recently fixed, it is understood, will be enough to cover such outlays.

If the non-paying ferries, or a considerable number of them be discontinued, there will be a general stampede from Brooklyn. Ask any resident of Brooklyn, and he will tell you that, even with the present accommodations, the immense accumulation of passengers on board the boats, when they are detained for a few minutes beyond their regular time by ice or fog, is such, that hundreds will wait for another trip rather than go on board with so large a crowd. One single calamity with a boat so loaded! The Fulton ferry even now has quite as many passengers in its boats at morning and evening as is safe, especially in Winter; and if they are to be overloaded, as would inevitably be the case in the contingency named, furniture, carts and houses in the upper part of New-York, will be in rapid requisition. NASSAU.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

**First Ward Returns—Was there an Election?—What the Police Did and what they Didn't—Mayor Wood's Services on the 4th—Great Excitement and Crowded Attendance.**

The Board met yesterday at noon, Supervisor CLANCY in the Chair.

Supervisor HERRICK moved the examination of the returns from the Twentieth Ward; as an amendment it was moved to take up at 1 o'clock the special order for the First Ward. The amendment was carried.

At 1 o'clock, Supervisor VARIAN in the Chair, the Supervisor of the Fifteenth Ward (BARKER) rose to introduce the business of the day; whereupon, Supervisor HERRICK, of the Nineteenth Ward, presented a series of affidavits which, if correct, altogether contravene the allegations in the affidavits of Supervisor BARKER in the most distinct and emphatic manner. Supervisor HERRICK recited these affidavits. They state that it was the general subject of remark that it was the "quietest and most orderly election that had been known for some time." [Laughter.] One of these documents was signed by 50 persons. In his opinion it was quite useless to follow up this investigation, as legally it would amount to nothing.

Supervisor BARKER said he was sorry to see the subject treated with such levity. He knew it had been decided by the Supreme Court that the acts of the Board of Inspectors were merely ministerial. But if it were apparent that the law had been violated, it was competent for them (the Board) to go behind the returns. But he proposed to go further, to the election itself, and to show that it had not the power to present any returns. The affidavits had not been contradicted. Supervisor HERRICK must be aware that his affidavits had sworn to too much. He appealed to the Board, as a general question, whether there was any doubt of the truth in this matter. The case had never been fairly decided as to whether this Board could go behind the returns. The decision referred to was the mere opinion or declaration of the Judge, and not of the Court. He knew of no parallel case in the books. As to the well known case referring to the Sixth Ward, what was done there? Upon an application the Supreme Court decided that the Fourth District should be treated as though no vote had been taken at all. That is the whole of the case of the Sixth Ward. But it is not applicable here. There was no rioting in that case. The Court decided that the acts of the inspectors are merely ministerial, but they go further: they say that all their acts are liable to be investigated by *mandamus*. He saw nothing in that case which bears upon this. He would raise this question, namely, that there was *no election at all*, neither under the Constitution nor the statutory laws, and this because a mob had entire control. He claimed that there was something before them of far more importance than the affidavits. Burke, an inspector, had shown that the polls were entirely in possession of the mob. If he might he would appeal to Supervisor BROWN as to whether he did not, in his magisterial capacity, vainly attempt to command and keep the peace.

There was another case, which did not bear upon this, where Mr. Cooke was elected. Mr. Welsh had brought a civil action; the Jury found a verdict for Welsh. The case was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and an appeal was had. There was nothing before the Court of Appeals about irregularities or about going behind the returns. The question in that case was one of fact. The judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered by Judge Willett. The Supervisor recited some of the evidence in that case. The Judge had admitted it was impossible to prescribe a rule, but that under certain circumstances not preventing any voter from the exercise of his right, that then any irregularity might be overlooked without vitiating such election. But if these inspectors were *merely* ministerial officers, what right had they to *decide* upon the fact that the election had been honestly conducted? Was there not a contradiction in terms in this *dictum* of the Judge? The Supervisor then recited the language of Judge Taggart, one of the dissenting Judges. That Judge thought that the Court ought not to relax the statutory provision, and that the Court had gone too far in making light of irregularities supposed to be unimportant. Where was the necessity of the Board of Canvassers if they possessed no judicial power in determining whether the election had been conducted according to law? His only object was to show that so far as the supposed decision was concerned, no such decision had been uttered. Whether here, or before a Grand Jury, he hoped Inspectors would be taught that they must not trifle with their oath. He would offer the following resolution. This resolution, which follows a very long and formal preamble setting forth the alleged disturbances in the Ward, is to the following effect:

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That by the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, that for causes set forth and proven in the foregoing preambles, this Board will not estimate votes of the second and third election districts of the First Ward of the City of New-York presented by the Supervisors of the First Ward of the City of New-York; and that the votes of said districts shall not be added to the separate statements containing the whole number of votes for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers, for Members of Congress, Assembly, Mayor of the City, Governor of the Almshouse, Counsel to the Corporation, and City Judge."

The preamble and resolution being put from the Chair, Supervisor HERRICK asked whether the allegations or the affidavit were proved? Mr. Thomas Green was as worthy of credit as Mr. Burke. Both were Inspectors. Green says very differently, as to the polls being in the hands of a lawless mob; he says the proceedings were entirely peaceable; in fact, he gives a full, emphatic contradiction, and these contradictory affidavits would justify the levity of which Supervisor BARKER had complained. It might be an important matter, but he repeated it, this was not the proper tribunal; complainants must resort to the Grand Jury and the criminal courts. If the returns were "fair upon the face,"—such had been the language of the Court. Well, were not these returns "fair upon the face?" Was it to be believed that, even in the Sixth Ward, a "lawless mob" could, in this enlightened age, drive a free American citizen from the poll? He hoped to be pardoned, but could not help laughing. How were they to know which of the two sets of affidavits were correct? He repeated, this Court had no criminal jurisdiction. He would recommend Supervisor BARKER to present these affidavits to the District-Attorney, and have the parties tried.

Supervisor BARKER asked Supervisor HERRICK whether he would vote for it.

Supervisor HERRICK said he would recommend it, and vote against the adoption of the resolution.

Supervisor BARKER said he still saw an effort at levity, especially on the part of Supervisor HERRICK. He (Supervisor BARKER) denied the contradiction of these affidavits. Whoever, no doubt, came in and swore "Billy Wilson or die," were quietly permitted to vote. Burke swears *generally* they had possession of the polls, but the statement as to what was going on *outside* had not been contradicted. He would assert that Supervisor HERRICK dare not get up and swear that no one had been deprived of his right, for he knew better. "If any one seeking to derive an advantage," were the words of the Judge. Now, this Wilson was the party so implicated. It was a well known fact that in the whole City and County not more than 200 policemen were on duty that day, but that by preconcerted action they were kept away so as to favor the election of certain candidates. Of 1,100 police 900 were [illegible]. Where were the 48 policemen of the Fifteenth Ward? On special duty that day. The flying police on special duty were voting through the whole City.

Supervisor CLANCY rose to order, to ask if Supervisor BARKER could be permitted to make such wholesale charges.

The Chair said that so long as Supervisor BARKER did not personalize anybody, he might go forward.

Supervisor BARKER condemned strongly the conduct of the Mayor on that day as head of the Police. Of the 200 police on duty, they seemed to have had their orders rather to produce riot than to promote [illegible] ... was offered in all sincerity. But it appeared that it had been taken [under] the cover of an attempt to appeal to the Legislature upon a party effort. The object evidently was to control the destinies of the police force in New-York. Of the [illegible] policemen of the Sixth Ward, 15 were present on that day. It had been a source of surprise how the large Democratic vote had been obtained. The Police Department was made the scapegoat of many offences, the head of the Department being unscrupulously attacked upon every occasion. It was known that the attempt that failed last year would be renewed this Fall. Did it not look as if this investigation were intended to give a tone to public opinion and to favor any proposed change in the Police Department? Such wholesale groundless charges ought to be repudiated.

Supervisor [illegible] ... great riot. There had been no election. Every citizen had to march through a gang of one hundred men. As to the police force, had it been dealt with last Winter, things would have been different. He had the best reason for knowing, that the police force had been employed on election day in different directions. He took the field himself and made an arrest, because the police would not do it. The police station was empty—and when a policeman was found, he refused his assistance. Every one was aware of the significant fact that the police force was absent on the day of election. It was time for a change. Sooner or later we have a Vigilance Committee than this sort of work. In his own Ward, 600 or 700 bad votes were polled.

Supervisor VOORHIS would not give a silent vote. It was ridiculous for Supervisor HERRICK to talk about the impossibility of preventing American citizens from voting; he knew better. His Ward had only eighteen policemen on duty that day. Two of three inspectors form a majority, and of course will call on the citizens to assist them in maintaining order, for the sake of candidates of whom they personally disapprove. It was an admirable thing to fix the police where they could not be found. Certainly, they could not examine witnesses, but they were competent to say whether they would accept and examine the returns, and if they choose to throw a district out, for evident reasons, the question might easily be raised in the Courts by the disappointed party.

Supervisor FULLMER said he cared not because of 48 policemen in his Ward only 17 were present on election day. The question was whether citizens were prevented from voting, and, if so satisfied, they were bound to cast out the returns. Our Constitution says that the majority shall rule, but not by bludgeons or mob law. We had sworn to support, not Billy Wilson, nor the Democratic, nor the Republican, nor the Know-Nothing Party, but the Constitution. Let the example be made, not according to party, but according to law.

Supervisor HERRICK replied. The rejection of these two districts would affect no results. It might be said it would be a triumph of principle. He did not believe it.

Supervisor FOX said the Seventh Ward was devoid of police on that day. They were to be found in plenty about the churches every Sunday. Last year the Board acted like mere "automata." Was it to be so again? If, said he, we cannot go behind the Inspectors, we can go to them, and exclude their returns if found to be [illegible].

Supervisor BRIGGS said when he was a Democrat they occasionally colonized from one Ward to another. It was a practice to colonize from Blackwell's Island with convicts. Enough had been said to prove that a great fraud had been committed. A great surplus had been polled, and notoriously there was no such number of voters. The Democratic Party came in for more than 40,000 votes—never before having voted 30,000. No election ever held in California could compare with the ballot-box stuffing on this occasion.

The Alderman gave a fearful description of the dark lantern party, and of the doings of his former Democratic associates.

After further debate the Chair ruled that the "previous question" might be called. It was moved and withdrawn.

Supervisors BARKER, VOORHIS, and TUCKER, spoke. The latter gentleman attached no importance to the affidavits. Any individual could get at a correct conception of the truth of the matter by making personal investigation. The transactions of that day were notoriously very disgraceful, especially in the First Ward. He had not been sent for; every Democrat was undoubtedly present, and some mongrels. After Supervisor HERRICK would come there to defend such villainy, he would not sign that paper if it would save the Supervisor's neck.

Supervisor BROWN said he was not there to say there was no disturbance or crowding. He described it. There had been much in other Wards. That was not the question. Let them open the returns, and if any legal evidence appear therein, let the Court decide thereupon. How could a man decide and throw out the returns in the case of other Wards where illegal voting had taken place, and yet make an exception as to this particular Ward?

Supervisor TUCKER would, had he a chance, deal with them all alike.

Supervisor HERRICK begged to read a letter addressed to the County Clerk from the Secretary of State, to the effect that on next Monday the canvass must be closed, no discretionary power being left to the County Canvassers—otherwise New-York will be left out of the official report.

Supervisor STEERS stated what he conceived to be the power of the County Canvassers. He merely repeated what had been stated by previous speakers. Affidavits might be obtained to a hundred fights or to any extent. It always happened that some could not get to the poll.

It was agreed to meet next day at 10 o'clock. On the preamble and resolution being put to the vote, the Supervisor of the Tenth Ward (GRIFFIN) was excused from voting, and the preamble and resolution were lost, *seven* voting in its favor, and *eleven* in the negative.

Supervisor BARKER said he intended to make another motion, and asked where were the affidavits. The Chair decided they were the property, and in the hands of the Board.

The Board adjourned at 6 o'clock, deciding to canvass the electoral vote of all uncanvassed districts in conformity with the motion of Supervisor FULLMER. The crowd, which had been very attentive, slowly dispersed.

### Comptroller Flagg and the Board of Education.

REPLY OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, on Wednesday evening last, Commissioner PHILLIPS, Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked that the following Report, being a reply to Comptroller FLAGG, be entered upon the minutes of the Board:

*To the Board of Education:*

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Comptroller of this City, in reply to the resolution of the Board of Education, calling for the sum of $233,354 36, to be deposited to its credit, being the balance of school moneys for the year 1856, as estimated, allowed by the Finance Commissioners, and reported to the Supervisors according to law,

REPORT:

That notwithstanding the statements and reasoning contained in the said communication, there does not appear to your Committee to be sufficient evidence or argument adduced which should justify the Board in receding from its legal and equitable claim for the amount so called for.

The Comptroller relates, *so far as he seems to be* acquainted with the circumstances, a history of the origin and progress of an application for a certain deficiency made by the Board of Education, and that he, having advanced in the year 1854, in consequence thereof, the sum of $125,000, out of the funds raised according to law, for school purposes, in the year 1855, and at the disposal only of the Board for the year 1855, is now entitled to withhold the said sum from the school moneys raised legally for school purposes for the year 1856, and states at the close of his communication that there is the sum of only $108,354 36 now due to this Board.

The committee cannot yield their assent, either to the proceedings or to the conclusion of the distinguished officer who has rendered this decision.

The deficiency to which the Comptroller refers originated in the year 1853, and was largely augmented in 1854, in consequence of the transfer of the estates of the late Public School Society to the Board of Education, and the termination of the corporate existence of that institution. Obligations of the society which were outstanding, and the expense necessary to put in repair and improve some of its buildings, called for the outlay of considerable sums. The financial condition of the society, and the doubts which seemed to hang over its career, had for some time prevented those repairs and improvements requisite, not only to keep pace with the other features of the system, but on the score of economy. The contemplated measure of transfer was completed; and the door being opened for a more liberal appropriation of means with which to alter and improve some of the buildings which had become much out of repair, funds were expended for the purpose. This was a matter not anticipated by the Board of the previous year, and therefore a deficiency was occasioned, certainly of an unavoidable character.

But there was another cause which added largely to the deficiency. The Board of Education of 1853, in its annual estimate, included but a small amount for the purchase of school sites, &c. Several costly sites were purchased, however, and the sums thus required, and for repairs, &c., of schools of the Public School Society, and the purchase of new sites, accumulated so much, that in the Fall of 1854 the Board of Education found itself in the disagreeable position of debtor, with a deficiency in the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the year of $198,091 96. It is proper to remark that the Board of Education for 1853, in making up the estimates for 1854, could have lawfully asked for nearly as much additional funds as the amount of the deficiency of 1854.

By § 16 of the School law, it is provided that "any deficiency in the sums apportioned to meet the necessary and legal expenses of public education in the said schools, shall be supplied by the Common Council of the said City, and they are hereby authorized and directed to raise by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax, such sum or sums as shall be necessary to meet such deficiency. And the Board of Education shall in all cases certify to the Common Council the amount of such deficiency, and that the same was unavoidable; and unless such certificate shall be made, the said Common Council may refuse to raise the sum required to meet such deficiency."

In compliance with the law, the Board of Education certified the facts in the case to the Common Council, [illegible] ... the application had been properly made, and thus brought about all the difficulty which has occurred.

Under the recommendation or view of the Comptroller, the Common Council did not authorize the appropriation of the money so called for by the Board, and their refusal or neglect was, as the Committee believe, in violation of law. The pressing demands on the part of the creditors who held claims against the Board, as well as on the part of the 1,300 teachers who were thus summarily cut off from their supplies, became so public a grievance that the Comptroller recommended the Common Council to "advance" $125,000 to meet the most pressing demands, and especially for teachers' salaries, which sum, it was supposed by the Comptroller and Common Council, (upon what authority no one knows,) would be appropriated by the Board of Education of 1855 to reimburse the City Treasury for the said "advance." This is the view taken by the Comptroller; but the principle involved in the procedure remains to be carefully weighed.

This appropriation, if viewed as an advance of school moneys for the succeeding year, on the part of the Common Council, was, in fact and in law, a nullity. The Board of Education have complied with the law, and having certified that the deficiency was unavoidable, the Common Council were not competent to refuse the money, and should have reimbursed themselves by putting the amount in the tax levy as its own motion. The terms of the law are clear, and the privileges of the Board of Education leave no discretion on the part of the Common Council in the case thus provided for. As the Common Council had not the legal power to refuse the required amount, neither had that body the authority to "advance" any money belonging to the Board of the succeeding year, to be expended by a Board whose time would expire before the money became legally due to its successor. If the Common Council can anticipate and advance one-eighth, it may also advance one-half or the whole of the funds of any year, and thus the precedent would hold out an inducement to members of either Board to make expenditures which would inevitably cripple and injure their successors, and perpetuate financial difficulties to an indefinite period. The Common Council appropriated the money, and they should have provided by law for the amount thus expended to be included in the next tax levy, and not look to the Board of Education to pay it from the moneys raised for other purposes, and by authority of other sections of the School laws.

The Board of Education for 1854 had no lawful right to expend the money belonging to the Board of 1855; nor had the Board of 1855 any right to expend the money raised by law to meet the expenses of the year 1856. The Committee cannot see any propriety in the interpretation of the law favoring such a course. It is a power not conferred or authorized by the law in any sense. The Common Council can raise the sum required by tax, and not by curtailing a future administration in its specified income. The Committee contend that the Board of 1855 alone had the power to expend the money for that year, and that neither the Common Council nor the Comptroller were authorized by law to expend $125,000 on its account, by paying it over to the Board of 1854.

It is urged by the Comptroller that the position for which he contends has been officially recognized by this Board—that certain of its documents speak of the sum as having been "advanced," &c. This is true so far as certain committees are concerned, where language has been used merely for convenience to designate the particular subject of discussion. But the Committee has no evidence or recollection that the Board has ever recognized it in this light. On the contrary, the whole course of the Board of Education, officially, has been to hold that neither the Comptroller nor the Common Councils could advance the moneys of one year to meet the payments of another, but that the Common Council was bound to *supply the deficiency* in the manner provided by law, and this Board has accordingly, *in its legislation* and appropriations, proceeded on the ground that the said sum of $125,000 cannot be withheld, except by a construction of the law with which this Committee cannot consent to concur.

If it be true that an "advance" was made out of the moneys of 1855, and that it was legal, the Comptroller should have withheld it from the moneys of 1855. But this he omitted to do; and if there were any such right by construction in his hands, he waived that right by the neglect to exercise it at the proper time.

It has been stated that the delay in making the deduction from the funds of this Board was purposely made, in order that the annual estimate of the Board of 1855, for the expenses of 1856, (including the $125,000) could be submitted to the Finance Commissioners; but it will be remembered that the Board of Education distinctly showed to the Finance Commissioners, and at their special request, that the $125,000 was not included in the annual estimate for 1856—the Board could not afford to include it, because it will not be forgotten that the law fixes a limit to the amount to be raised, and that the estimate of 1855 for 1856 reached that limit. Hence the said sum of $125,000 could not be added to the amount called for without exceeding the limit fixed by the statute. There was therefore no alternative but for the Board of Education to press the consideration of its prerogatives, and to renew the claim for its just and equitable fund for the year.

The Board of Education was authorized to expend for the present year $1,033,354 36, an amount not at all exorbitant when it is remembered that over twelve hundred teachers and a hundred other officers and servants of the Board are constantly employed in keeping up the working of our great system of education. If it were possible now to reduce the salaries, shut up some of the school-houses, diminish the quantities of fuel, lights, books, &c., required for the use of 150,000 pupils, the Board could by no such economy avoid the urgency of its demands for the money now in the hands of the Comptroller. But such a course, at all events for the existing year, would not be possible even if the Committee could believe it was dictated by sound policy or by the interests of the public.

The Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that the Board would insist, even, if necessary, by a process of law, that the whole money which it is legally entitled to expend for 1856 be deposited to its credit with the Chamberlain of the City.

Respectfully submitted,
ISAAC PHILLIPS,
ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. SINCLAIR,
R. BURLEW,
Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, November, 1856.

### Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the Board of Canvassers adjourned, there were but few members present. On motion, Alderman BRIGGS took the Chair.

On a paper from the Councilmen appropriating $1,000 for the celebration of Evacuation Day, Alderman TUCKER moved to strike out $1,000, and finally the paper was laid over under the rule.

An invitation was received from Gen. Sandford to the Common Council with His Honor the Mayor, to review his Division on the 25th. The invitation was accepted. The matter of the Union Ferry Company not being ready, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in December next.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair. On the motion for the appropriation of $1000 for the celebration of Evacuation Day, Councilman TAYLOR, (alluding to the previous report in the DAILY TIMES,) said it had been correctly reported that he had stated such celebrations were a "humbug"—what he intended to signify was, that the masses ought to take part in such celebrations, that they ought not to be confined to the Common Council. The resolution was adopted by 37 to 4.

The ordinance in reference to the erection of the new reservoir was passed to a third reading, and adopted.

The report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of remunerating various Fire Companies for introduction of gas and water into their houses was passed to a third reading. Also the following: A report in favor of flagging in Mercer-street; another for regulating Third-avenue; for digging wells in Fifty-fifth-street; for regulating Fifth-avenue; for confirming assessment lists in Broome-street; and several others in relation to various other streets and places.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Several unimportant resolutions and petitions were acted on. A resolution was adopted that when the Committee rise they recommend that the Board meet on the first Monday in December. Adjourned.

### The City Water Line.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday afternoon. On invitation of the Committee the Harbor Commissioners were represented by Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, Chairman, and Hon. PRESTON KING. Alderman [illegible], Chairman of the Committee, requested the Commissioners to give their views with reference to the water front of the City. Mr. PATTERSON expressed the views of the Harbor Commissioners at some length, and they were in accordance with the opinions expressed in the recent communication from the Commissioners to the Board of Aldermen. He said that the increase of commerce would, in a few years, force vessels further up the City in the East River for anchorage. He also stated that in consequence of the fact that there were but twenty-four feet of water on the bar, vessels of the largest class would be obliged to enter through Hurl Gate, where there were 30 feet of water; all of which made it desirable and necessary to the accommodation of commerce, that all the anchorage ground should be [illegible]. In answer to a question by Judge [illegible], who appeared for Mr. LORD, Mr. PATTERSON stated that the width of the river from the foot of [illegible]-street to [illegible] bulk head, on the opposite shore, was about 1,400 feet; that the channel between Houston-street and Blackwell's Island, there was a depth of 6, of 10 and of 30 feet. Mr. KING remarked that in the previous report of the Commissioners, it was not intended to change the line of solid filling, but what [illegible]

[illegible] ... Judge [illegible] denied the right of the [illegible] ...

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A STRANGE WAY OF SELLING A TICKET [illegible].

Moses E. Phillips, a clerk in [illegible] office in Cedar-street, was arrested by [illegible] Smith and [illegible] Webb, of the Lower Police Court, and taken before Justice [illegible], on a charge of swindling Michael O'Connell, of North Third-street, Brooklyn, out of [illegible] sovereigns.

O'Connell deposes that, [illegible] he came to New-York on Wednesday [illegible] chase a ticket for that place. When in the lower part of the City he was met in the street by [illegible] after learning his intentions, [illegible] to a certain office in Cedar-street, he could [illegible] through ticket to San Francisco for [illegible] ... who put it in the till. O'Connell, greatly surprised at such an unexpected proceeding, asked for an explanation, when he was informed that on the payment of three additional sovereigns he could have a through ticket, and not before. [illegible] whole amount. O'Connell paid over the three additional sovereigns, and was then given a ticket, which he has [illegible].

Phillips, the accused, waived an examination, and was thereupon committed to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

ANOTHER TICKET SWINDLE.

A young man, named Thomas Scofield, was taken into custody yesterday by officer Gallagher, of the Fourteenth Ward, and brought before Justice [illegible], at the Lower Police Court, on a warrant charging him with defrauding a [illegible] named Edward Murray, out of $8 50.

Murray deposed that [illegible] 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning [illegible] went into an office in [illegible] street, [illegible] purchasing a passage ticket to Illinois. [illegible] Scofield, and another man were in the office, [illegible] of them said it was all right, [illegible] a ticket for $8 50. He paid them the money, and received in exchange a piece of paper upon which was written "No. 31 [illegible] of Emigration." Soon after, finding out the worthlessness of the paper [illegible] complaint, and had Scofield taken into custody. [Sco]field said, in reply to the Judge, that he was [illegible] years of age, a native of Ireland, and [illegible] occupation. He was committed [illegible] of $500 bail.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY.

A [illegible] cigars, 21 years of age, was [illegible] tempting to "lift" about [illegible] worth [illegible] a room in the house No. 1[illegible] occupied by Mrs. Anna Nale. He had the [illegible] the articles and ran hastily from [illegible] by Mrs. Nale crying "Stop thief." [illegible] the Fifth Ward, [illegible] captured Westfield. When brought before Justice [illegible] nothing to say." So he was locked up to answer at the Court of Sessions in default of $500 bail.

THE TWELFTH WARD [illegible] CASE.

The further examination of the Twelfth Ward election case was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justice CONNOLLY. [illegible] the complainant, Nicholas Day and other witnesses for the prosecution. [illegible]

The case is likely to last for several days, as Mr. Van Voorhis has several witnesses [illegible] Sutton, as Inspector of the Third District [illegible].

[illegible]

Philip Finnigan was among the prisoners at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. He was taken in custody by Officer Glenn, of the Twentieth Ward, charged with stealing a pocket-book from John Mulligan, containing [illegible] papers of the value of [illegible].

It appears that on Wednesday last Finnigan went into the house of Mr. Mulligan [illegible] Mulligan is proprietor of the Mulligan House, corner of [illegible]-fourth-street and Broadway, and laid down for a nap [illegible] Mulligan was sleeping. After Finnigan went out Mr. Mulligan woke up and found that his wallet had been abstracted from his pantaloons pocket. [illegible] made which led to the arrest of Finnigan, and on searching him [illegible] in bills was found [illegible] under-shirt. Three of these bills were identified by Mr. Mulligan. Finnigan said that he went into Mulligan's to get a drink, and knew nothing of the theft. Justice DAVIDSON did not believe him, so he committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF STEALING IRON.

Henry Hammill, an iron merchant doing business in Hoboken-street, and Sylvester Hutchings, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a large quantity of iron from D. Potter and others.

Hutchings is captain of a sloop that plies between this City and Peekskill, and the iron alleged to have been stolen was taken from this vessel while she was lying at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River. It appears from the evidence that Bernard McCabe and other cartmen were employed by the defendants to remove, and did remove, several loads of iron from the sloop to Hammill's place of business, and elsewhere. The parties charged were brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police, who held them for an examination.

A NEW-YORKER INJURED.—We learn from a London paper that a very curious accident took place on the Greenwich Branch of the North Kent Railway, on the 29th of October, caused by some defect in the self-acting points at a short distance from the station at Greenwich. Among those injured we find the name of Mr. GEORGE DUYCKINCK, [illegible] of this City, and brother of EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, Esq. His injury is described as "a compound fracture of the left leg."

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Consolidation.

Notice has been given that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the repeal of the Charter of the City of Hoboken; also, for the alteration of the boundary lines of the city. An application will also be made for the passage of an act consolidating Jersey City, Hoboken and the city of Hudson under one city Government.

*From Our Newark Reporter.*

Rev. S. I. PRIME has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Newark Library Association, to deliver the annual address at the approaching anniversary of the institution in January next. We understand that the next lecture before the Christian Association will be delivered by Rev. Dr. POTTS, of Pittsfield, Mass. A course of eight lectures is to be delivered before the Young Men's Catholic Association during the Winter, by distinguished persons; the opening one was given on Thanksgiving evening, by Dr. IVES, late Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition given at Commercial Hall by the pupils of Public School No. 1, in York-street, Jersey City, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, was a success in all respects. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music by the pupils. Prof. MASH presided at the piano-forte, and by his performances—vocal and instrumental—added much to the excellence of the concert. The object of the entertainment was to realize funds to pay the balance due for a piano-forte for the school. A sufficient fund was realized for that purpose. Mr. G. H. LINSLEY, the Principal of the School, has bestowed much attention to this project for adding to the interest of the School.

APPOINTMENT.—Sheriff BEATTY, of Hudson, appointed JOHN M. FRANCIS, of Hoboken, one of his Deputies, on Thursday last; at which time he appeared before Justice BROWNING, one of the Judges of the County, and gave the requisite bonds.

Alderman JACOB E. [illegible], of Jersey City, having removed his residence from the Third Ward, a vacancy is thereby created in the Board of Aldermen which must be filled by a special election.

STREET CLEANING.—The Hoboken Council, at its meeting on Wednesday evening, gave directions for the thorough cleaning of the streets of the city, without delay.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A large assortment of blank account books, [illegible] quality of linen paper, and strongly bound. Also, others in cheaper binding. Blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. All at low prices.

RAYNOR, HOWE & [illegible]

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, [illegible] every variety of [illegible] PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed [illegible] Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

[illegible] SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1856.

THE DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for [illegible] cents a week [illegible] SIX DOLLARS a [illegible]

THE EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] One edition will [illegible] o'clock P.M. [illegible] same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] THREE DOLLARS a year.

[illegible] TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] a year for single copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] DOLLARS, to one address.

[illegible] FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] Mail steamer. Price, in wrapper, 6 cents.

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] steamer. Price, in wrapper, 6 [illegible]

[illegible] No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman [illegible] RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

### [illegible] Times for Europe.

[illegible] THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] expressly for the United States Mail [illegible] which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES for [illegible] will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

### Governor Wise at Wheatland.

The letter from Washington which we publish this morning,—giving an account of the purpose [illegible] of Gov. WISE's visit to Wheatland,—[illegible] the minds of those who supposed [illegible] was to discuss with the new President [illegible] plan for the immediate dissolution of the Union. It seems that Gov. WISE is an [illegible] and *protégé* of the President elect,—[illegible] he once went to school to him, or in [illegible] received instruction at his hands. [illegible] be expected that with all his other [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WISE did not [illegible]. He has seen many occasions [illegible] subsequent life when that quality [illegible] been of essential service to him.

Our correspondent says that the Virginia Governor went to Wheatland to talk over political matters with his old preceptor, and to [illegible] that he did not want to be a member of the Cabinet. It was very good in him [illegible] for such a purpose. We have no [illegible] he took were properly appre[illegible]. We have very little doubt also that [illegible] objects of his pilgrimage was to [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN and ascertain the chances [illegible] aid and comfort to the projects of the Southern Secessionists, of which band he [illegible] is the acknowledged head. And on [illegible] we are inclined to credit the statement of our correspondent, that he got no satisfaction whatever. Indeed we have some reason for believing that Mr. BUCHANAN rather [illegible] his Excellency Governor WISE, [illegible] laughing at his fine phrensy [illegible] his blood-and-thunder fulminations into ridicule. The fact is, the new President is too old a bird to be caught by any such chaff as this; and we [illegible] day more and more ground for [illegible] that he is determined to resist [illegible] the attempt at coercing him into [illegible] Southern schemes, [illegible] certain zealots are quite certain to make. We do not anticipate any adoption of Republican principles by Mr. BUCHANAN, nor any aid, on his part, to those who will earnestly endeavor to make Kansas a Slave State. But [illegible] are indications that he means to be [illegible]—that he will give no sanction to the propagandists of Slavery or the Border-Ruffians of Missouri, but will insist upon the right of the people of Kansas to decide, freely and without coercion, whether Slavery shall, or shall not, exist in the Territory. While this falls far short of what we had hoped and desired from the national Executive, it is far better than we had feared. We hail with satisfaction every intimation and every symptom of a purpose on Mr. BUCHANAN's part to resist the attempted domination and dictation of the Slave interest over his Administration.

What our correspondent says about Cabinet appointments, and the intention of Mr. BUCHANAN not immediately to change the office-holders already in place, will be read with interest by those concerned.

### Kansas Land Sales.

We published some days since, in a dispatch from Washington, a statement that the Land and Indian bureaus have sent out instructions to Kansas, directing all sales of land to be stopped in case *associations of speculators* appear for the purchase of Delaware reserved lands.

We are informed by private letters from Washington that this notice is calculated to do harm by leading to the belief that the lands will not be sold to any number of persons, if they are associated together, but only to individuals,—each purchasing and taking title for himself. This, we are assured, was not the intention of the Government officers who have issued the instructions referred to. There are associations in the West,—one we believe in Leavenworth,—which claim to hold large tracts of land under "squatter rights,"—and which expect to retain them by combining to prevent bidding upon them. The Land Office at Washington has decided that Corporations cannot *squat*,—any more than the Cherubim, in the old French play, *n'ayant pas de quoi;*—and that their claim, therefore, will not be allowed to interfere with the regular sale of the lands in question to parties desirous of purchasing. If it should become evident at the sale that by combinations which had been formed, it was intended to prevent competition and get these lands for nothing, the sale would be stopped. This is quite right, as the only interest the Federal Government has in the matter is to get as much as possible, consistently with their proper settlement, for the lands.

The sale of the Delaware reserve was to have been made at Leavenworth on Monday last.

KANSAS.—Vermont has done herself infinite honor by voting $20,000 from her Treasury to furnish food and clothing to the destitute and starving settlers of Kansas. She leads nobly the grand army of the Free States. When one of the smallest of them,—from a Treasury replenished only by direct taxation,—gives thus freely and abundantly for their relief, their rescue from suffering is already secure.

The reality of their distress is placed beyond doubt. We know that most of them went thither poor, with no reliance except their own labor,—and that this labor has been interrupted [illegible] of the [illegible]. They have to [illegible] aided them, so they could leave the Territory, just at the time when it is most important for themselves, and for the country at large, that they should stay.

We have no doubt that the example of Vermont will be followed by other States, and that there will be a generous rivalry among them to see which will exhibit most alacrity and most liberality in aiding so good a work.

### Municipal Reform.

It is a proper subject for devout thanksgiving, on the part of every American citizen, that the enlightened wisdom which framed our City Government, had nothing to do with devising that Federal Constitution, which, for nearly three-quarters of a century has held the Union together. Had it done so, instead of one Executive, we should have at least ten Executives; instead of one Administration, at least half a score would be inaugurated at the end of each four years; instead of an election for President and Vice-President only, the people would be called on to vote, separately, for a Speaker to the House of Representatives, a Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, and, perhaps, for the head of each bureau and public office in the National Capital. Of course every one of these different appointees, deriving office from distinct *sets* of friends, would have his own little shoal of applicants for a share of the loaves and fishes; the chief of each department, *being responsible to no other, and to no common head,* would extend, as widely as possible, the influence and expenditure within his own sphere, and the radiant day of plunder would shine over the heads of every grabber from the national treasury. The President would be a sadly embarrassed cypher, and the Secretary of the Treasury, if by miracle he chanced to be an honest man, as great a beggar as our present City Comptroller. The country would be annually mulcted to the amount of as many hundred millions as it would bear without rebellion, and this latter could be staved off for a little while, by a rapid increase of the national debt, until its credit was exhausted, and the necessary end of such an abominable system came, namely, anarchy.

Absurd and exaggerated as this picture may appear, when applied to Federal affairs, it is neither more nor less than an exact representation of what is uninterruptedly permitted to exist in this prosperous Metropolis. Besides the Mayor, the Comptroller is elected by the people, and is, virtually, irresponsible to any one besides. The Street Commissioner, with direct and indirect patronage equal to that of the Mayor, is elected by the people, and is responsible to no other head of department whatsoever. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps is elected by the people, and under the charter, may always be the financial quicksand which Mr. EHLING now is. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies is elected by the people. He is an autocrat in his own sphere, and the present incumbent is—Mr. SHLAH. The City Inspector is elected by the people, and is as independent of control as any of those we have mentioned. The Counsel of the Corporation is elected by the people. The Almshouse Department is ruled by Governors elected by the people. The Croton Department is as distinct as though its officers were elected, and nearly exempt as matters stand from all supervision. Besides these powers, the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen grind their own axes, in their own way, and their members are appendages, too frequently, according as their personal interests demand, of one or the other, or several, of the different Departments. The Chief Magistrate—the falsely so-called Executive (!) of the City—is, in reality, no more than the very restricted tenant, for a couple of years, of a position where he is made the scapegoat of all the frauds, corruptions and iniquities perpetrated, and which he is permitted to look at, without being able, in the slightest degree, to check or prevent.

What is the consequence of such a system of Municipal Government? Of course precisely, in proportion to its extent, what it would have been, if the tenant of every Federal office were elected by the people, and irresponsible to any other authority. Each official "dog has his day;" "hay is made while the sun shines;"—and it would only be requisite to cite the examples of one after another of those elected, who, with salaries of from two to four thousand dollars, for two years, have emerged from the slough of place, worth hundreds of thousands of property, (having filled the pockets, also, of scores of friends,) to prove that while Heads of Departments are made rich, the City becomes poor, and is involved in inextricable difficulties, by the practical workings of our present Charter. Taxation, for City purposes, has already reached the enormous annual sum of over seven millions of dollars. The aggregate debt of the City will shortly be about fifteen millions! Yet the gnawing hunger of contractors, and of those, whose fortunes, if made at all, must be accumulated rapidly, before two annual revolutions of the earth round the sun bring the next devouring wave of spoilers into place, cries out *more, more;* and we are threatened, not only with a taxation verging on nine millions, for 1858, but also with greater debt, and a nearer approach to such a catastrophe, as must necessarily end our City tragedy, unless it is interrupted.

The remedy for the abuses against which tax payers, and all good citizens of New-York, have been protesting for the last few years, is in the hands of the incoming State Legislature. The Republican Party have possession of the whole State Government, and the responsibility rests upon it of giving us such a City Government as we need. It is undeniable that the evils of which we complain in New-York may all be summed up in one word—DECENTRALIZATION. To heal them, it is only needful—irrespective of men, and forgetful of paltry, temporary considerations, as to who may or may not be endowed with increased power, and who may have his honors shorn away—to fall back upon that grand and massive fabric, for a model, which has endured so long at Washington, and which still shows itself able to resist every shock. There must be an Executive who not only possesses the responsibility for the execution of the laws, but [illegible] the power, as it has [illegible] by the people, to [illegible] responsibility that the laws should be properly carried into execution, so that economy should prevail in City expenditures. So long as the administration of the Municipal Government is distributed among so many different heads of departments, each unchecked, independent, and clothed, under the Charter, with peculiar prerogatives, well founded causes of complaint must, in the very nature of things, continue to exist. We want such a consolidation of power, that the Chief Magistrate of the City shall be made as directly and glaringly responsible, as the President of the United States now is, for the faithful execution of every law. Give him authority to name all subordinates—to have the heads of departments as a *Cabinet* if you will. Let his appointments be subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. Let the Mayor remove, at will, those whom he deems inefficient or unworthy, and then throw upon him the blame for every wrong act that is committed, and award to him the praise for the good he may perform. If the streets are dirty, we shall then know whom to go to. If they want repair, we will beset the doors of the Chief Magistrate until it is done. If our water works are out of order, we will call on him to remedy the grievances inflicted by the Croton Department. If the Police fail in their duty, we will insist on Reform. If our taxes unduly increase, he shall be held alone responsible. And, if he fail to do his duty—be he who he may—we will know whom to impeach, and whom, when the time comes, *to turn out of office.*

### A Patriot Extinguished.

General WILLIAM WALKER is certainly a good deal of a hero in his way. He certainly has a faculty of accomplishing what he undertakes, and a knack of dealing sharply and decisively with the men who come in collision with him. Señor GOICOURIA has experienced a touch of his quality in this particular.

This gentleman is a Cuban patriot and exile who has resided for some time—since the disastrous failure of the Crittenden invasion, we believe—in this City. He has ability, some fortune, and great energy of character, all which he has devoted, during his residence here, to devising ways and means for a renewed invasion of Cuba. Finding his path greatly impeded by the action of the general Government, in enforcing the neutrality laws, he went to Nicaragua and lent Gov. WALKER the benefit of his counsels and his aid. He became an officer in his army, fought in one or two of the affairs which the bulletins from that region call battles, and was finally honored by the General with a commission to England, for the purpose of raising money for the new Government.

When he reached New-Orleans, fearful, apparently, that Gen. WALKER would miss him and his counsels too much, he sat down and wrote him a long letter of advice,—especially as to the plan of Government which ought to be adopted. He advised the General immediately to appoint a "Dictatorial Government, consisting of not more than fifteen persons," to be elected by voters who could read, write and pay taxes. He urged also the imposition of a *five* per cent. duty on all imports and one of *two* per cent. on goods passing through; and he took special occasion to remonstrate against the grant of commercial privileges made to the Randolph Company by Gen. WALKER, representing that it would damage the country, and advising that a new grant be made to some new Company for the sum of $20,000. This letter was written on the 21st of July.

On the 2d of August, having reached this City, Señor GOICOURIA writes again to Gen. WALKER, protesting against the Transit Company arrangement, and complaining that *other* interested parties had not been allowed a share in the spoils. He tells him also of sundry large offers he had received if he would make certain specified contracts on the part of the Walker Government, and said he should await the General's reply,—and also his credentials for England,—here.

When the General's reply came it was in the following terms:

ON BOARD THE LA VIRGIN, Aug. 20, 1856.

GENERAL: You will please not trouble yourself further about the Transit Company. The matter is definitely settled. As to anything you say about Mr. RANDOLPH, it is entirely thrown away on me.

The boat is working so much that I can hardly write, but it is a matter of great importance to yourself that you should have the notice I have given you. As the Government has given you no powers, you cannot of course promise anything in its behalf.

Your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

GEN. D. DE GOICOURIA.

This was certainly a cooler. It dampened the Señor's ardor, and weakened his confidence in the stability of General WALKER's Government. So he wrote to the General, saying that he thought it would be better for him not to hurry on to England until the political horizon should look a little brighter,—and that he would await further advices from him here.

He received them, as follows:

GRANADA, Sept. 27, 1856.

GENERAL: I was quite surprised to hear that you have for the present given up the idea of going to England. This will make it necessary for me to appoint some one else, for now is the time to negotiate with Great Britain.

Your failure to go to England induces me to place more confidence than I was disposed to put in certain statements made to me concerning your conduct in the United States. I had expected more constancy in your course; but the sudden change you announce in your plans and intentions teaches me to look to some other person to aid in the settlement of the questions pending between Nicaragua and England.

I remain your obedient servant,

GEN. D. DE GOICOURIA. WM. WALKER.

This extinguishes Señor GOICOURIA. He writes again to the General, complaining of the treatment he receives,—that Gen. WALKER paid no attention whatever to his former "remarks," but "insisted upon a blind obedience to his own ideas, as if," he adds, "you were licensed to address men of an independent character, *such as myself,* in a style of *authority* instead of persuasion and reason,"—and winding up by saying that he can have no further connection with him!

Señor GOICOURIA has learned from this small experience that when two men ride the same horse, one must ride behind. If he lives longer, he will learn still more.

WOOD FOR CABINET-MAKING.—Ex-Governor REUBEN WOOD is urged by the Administration press of Ohio for one of the half-dozen Cabinet appointments for which there are forty-four thousand candidates. But the Governor has no ghost of a chance, though he be as tall a man of his inches as any in the Northwest. Firstly he is of Ohio, wherein the Buchanan minority was distinguished; secondly, he was a Free-Soiler even as late as 1851, when the rest of his hypocritical kind had already [illegible] through his [illegible] protest against the progress of Slavery, and against the newly-enacted Fugitive Law. And thirdly, he has enjoyed an appointment under President PIERCE, so lucrative, and snug, and desirable, that it would argue scant modesty to file a claim against President BUCHANAN. All things considered, therefore, we suspect Gov. WOOD will get a Cabinet or other appointment soon after JOHN VAN BUREN and other *ci-devant* Free-Soilers of States lost to the Slaveholding power are similarly provided for. There is no doubt that he will have to wait at least as long.

### Slave-Trade and Free-Trade.

The New-Orleans *Delta* represents Southern sentiment as Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS understands it. The *Delta* takes ground in favor of the restoration of the African Slave-trade. It regards that as a main timber of the new policy to be inaugurated along with Mr. BUCHANAN. All the Charleston *Standard* has to say in behalf of the measure the *Delta* accepts, and expands, and intensifies, so that unpracticed readers might imagine the recent contest had turned upon no other issue. The Richmond *Enquirer*, on the other hand, quite as potential and influential as the *Delta*, declines so to understand the matter, absolutely resisting, upon humanitary principles, that would have sent a glow to the bosoms of WILBERFORCE and BUXTON, all attempts to resuscitate the African trade. Here is a sad lack of sympathy. Doctors of the same school thus differ in the very A B C of doctrine, boding schism of the most disastrous sort in the ranks of a party new-fledged and flushed with triumph.

The secret of this divergence lies in the little circumstance that the Northern Slave States are in the position of *producers* of slaves, the Southern in the position of *consumers*. Virginia has surrendered itself mainly to the breeding and sale of negroes. That Commonwealth and Congo are competitors in the business of production; Gov. WISE and the King of Dahomey rival merchants in traffic. In the prohibition of African importations lies the great source of Virginian prosperity. Her breeders monopolize the market. Throw down the prohibition, admit the dark children of Africa in competition with the more or less dark children of the F. F. V., and there is no telling what depths of disaster the Old Dominion may plummet. It is hard to find where the shoe pinches until it is tried on; and this shoe which the *Standard* and *Delta* school insists upon fitting on the South, pinches wretchedly the bunions of the Northern slave-growers.

How would our own iron, and cotton, and wool manufacturers relish an entire abrogation of duty on their respective products, involving unrestricted introduction of the foreign article? How could the twenty years or so spent in getting negroes, breeding, and manufacturing them, so to speak, at a great outlay of corn-meal and flitches of bacon, compete in the mart with negroes stolen ready-made, and furnished for labor, with no expense to the thieves? The question is, shall we or shall we not encourage domestic production? Shall the Virginian or Dahometan interest prevail?

COMMON SENSE ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.—Our evening neighbor, the *Day Book*, which has done a great deal of hard work in pursuit of Democratic patronage, makes the following fresh appeal for fresh support:

"Our correspondent tells us the wonderful fact that, if the *Day Book* was a morning paper, the size of the TIMES and *Tribune*, and contained the same amount of reading matter and news, it would be equally well supported. Well, who does not know that? and who does not know, too, that *it needs capital to make such a paper* as the TIMES. If the Democrats would put *up as much money as the Seward men did*, they could have a DAILY TIMES to promote their interest. But what merit is there in office-holders taking a Democratic paper that is worth six cents and paying but two for it?"

When our neighbor can get all such nonsense as this out of his head, he will have taken the *first* step towards success. He should have found out, long before this time, that men sometimes *use* newspapers for party purposes, but they never *support* them. It is part of the game to keep them on short allowance, so as to starve them into subserviency.

The only way to make a newspaper succeed is to make it *deserve* success. If you want to sell anything—flour, cotton, books or newspapers—you must make it worth the price asked, and as well worth it as anything else of the same kind offered at the same price. This is the law of trade, and it applies to newspapers just as rigidly and uniformly as to broadcloth coats or French rolls. All the support that may be secured for a party paper, on party grounds, will never do it any good. In the first place, it will never amount to anything; and what there is of it, moreover, will only hamper and cripple it. A man who takes a newspaper as a matter of *duty*—for the sake of the party it supports—expects to edit it. The first paragraph he finds in it which he don't like, is made an excuse for dropping it. A paper must *begin* by making itself interesting, instructive and useful enough to command readers. Men must feel that they *need* it, and then they will take it and not before.

But this requires *capital*. Of course it does:—and so does business of any kind: and a man might as well complain that he could not start a dry goods store, or a hotel, without capital—as a newspaper. A first-class journal demands very heavy outlays of money:—and at the outset, these must be made upon risk. If the business is well conducted,—the paper well edited and well managed,—the chances are that it will succeed. But not otherwise.

We advise the *Day Book* to dismiss its hopes of getting capital from politicians,—and especially to get rid of the notion which seems to haunt it, that "the Seward men" contributed any money towards establishing the TIMES. This is all moonshine. The TIMES was started as a business enterprise, on business principles, by men who believed they could make it profitable by making it useful and valuable. They risked their capital upon the undertaking. Not a dollar ever came to it from any party motive:—nor has any party the slightest claim on its support, except what may arise from an identity of principle and of sentiment upon political questions. It owes its success entirely to its general character as a newspaper, and to its independence of party support and party control. Upon all these points and in all these respects it proposes still further to increase its claims upon public favor.

A GRATEFUL PARTY.—The Democratic Party of Boston are making arrangements for a "grand banquet," to be given in Faneuil Hall next month, in "honor of the Democratic victory." Seeing that the Democrats of New-England [illegible] the real object of the banquet, probably is, to let the new Administration know there are some Democrats left in Massachusetts. Faneuil Hall will hold very nearly the whole of them.

OLD-FASHIONED ECONOMY.—Mr. GOODRICH says, in his *Recollections of a Lifetime*, just published, that his father, a Connecticut clergyman of the Congregational persuasion, brought up and educated a family of eight children on a salary of four hundred dollars a year, and left, at his death, "an estate of four thousand dollars." He not only did this, but his house was a kind of eleemosynary tavern for traveling clergymen. Such a story as this will appear more wonderful to New-York housekeepers than any of the tales told by Sinbad the Sailor. Yet there is no doubt of its exact truth, and a similar one might be narrated of many a New-England clergyman, who found himself "passing rich" on no larger an income.

There is no reason why the same thing might not be done, even in this luxurious Babylon of ours, where all the prime necessaries of life are as cheap, if not cheaper, than they ever were in Connecticut—house-rent alone excepted. Yet young men in New-York with salaries ranging from $1,500 to $3,000 a year, shudder at the very idea of matrimony, and lead solitary and cheerless lives, because they are frightened at the expenses of housekeeping. Extravagance in living may, to a certain extent, be good for trade, but when it is carried to such an extreme as it is now in New-York and other great cities, it is demoralizing in its influences and destructive to the healthy tone of society. It is time that somebody who can afford it, and who possesses sufficient moral courage not to fear being thought mean or poverty-stricken, set an example of old-fashioned economy in housekeeping to the rising generation. It would not be a bad idea if a Society of economists were formed whose members should sign a pledge not to spend more than a thousand dollars a year. No doubt, an Anti-Extravagant Association would soon have plenty of members, and then a demand for a *moire antique* dress, a lace pocket-handkerchief, or a new set of brocatel curtains might be at once put down by pointing to the pledge, which should be hung up, framed and glazed as an ornament for the parlor, like a certificate of membership of a fire company, or a picture in Berlin wool. In compliment to the venerable clergyman whose frugal habits we have alluded to, we would suggest that the first Anti-Extravagant Association should be called, "The Goodrich Total-Abstinence-from-Finery Society."

THE STEAMER ADRIATIC.—We have received the following note from one of the proprietors of the establishment at which the engines for the *Adriatic* were built. It appears from this that we must have been misinformed in regard to the specific causes of the delay in getting that steamer ready for sea:

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

We regret that an editorial paragraph in reference to the *Adriatic* makes it necessary to state that the engines of the *Adriatic* have not had steam on, and that nothing whatever has occurred to create any expectation that any change will be required.

There is no doubt entertained as to the successful operation of the valves referred to. They are of a kind which two years' use has proved to possess the qualities which induced their adoption on the engines of the *Adriatic*. The condensers are not yet ready; as soon as they are ready the engines will be put in motion. We do not anticipate a performance unworthy the noble vessel they are to propel.

HORATIO ALLEN.

DEATH OF PAUL DELAROCHE.—The last steamer from England brought intelligence of the death of the greatest artist that France has yet produced, PAUL DELAROCHE, whose various productions are familiar to the connoisseur of art in this country. He died at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine, and France, whose chief glory is in her artists, may well deplore his loss. He was the least "Frenchy" of any artist of his time, and his works are all distinguished by his rigid adherence to historical fidelity and the simplicity of nature. It is somewhat remarkable that the first productions by which he became known to the world were subjects taken from English history, such as the "Death of Queen Elizabeth," "Execution of Lady Jane Grey," "Stafford Going to the Block," &c. In these works there is nothing to indicate the nationality of the artist. The *Hemicycle des Beaux Arts*, has been familiarized in this country by the superb engraving of it which has been extensively sold here, and the original study of this picture which has been exhibited by GOUPIL & Co. at their gallery in Broadway. This has been called, and, perhaps, justly, his *chef d'œuvre*. His great picture of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," belongs to Mr. WOODBURY LANGDON of this City, and his last great historical painting of "MARIE ANTOINETTE before the Revolutionary Tribunal," is now in this country. The original of the famous picture of "NAPOLEON at Fontainebleau," which is, perhaps, his most remarkable production, was in this City a few years since. Take him all in all, DELAROCHE was the greatest historical painter of the present age, and the intelligence of his death will be regretted by every lover of art in America as well as in Europe.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina organized on the 17th inst. The Senate elected W. W. AVERY, of Burke Co., Speaker; the House of Commons Speaker is JESSE G. SHEPHERD, of Cumberland.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

### Contents for Saturday, Nov. 8.

TERRIBLE DISASTERS AT SEA—Particulars of the Loss of the French steamer *Le Lyonnais*—Loss of a Steamer on Lake Superior—Great Loss of Life—Dreadful Sufferings of the Survivors.

ONE NIGHT'S WORK—Doing a Great Variety of Things before you can say Jack Robinson—JOHN BROUGHAM's Dramatic Feat of Performing Theatricals in New-York and Philadelphia on the Same Night—Our Special Reporter's Account of the Trip.

THE TABER DUEL—The Metaphysics of Dueling—Upon what Small Points a Man's Life may be taken by the Code—Interesting Correspondence.

EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the *Niagara*—Imminence of a Rupture between England and France.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—Another Great Battle Expected.

THE ISTHMUS—Latest News.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—To Our Readers—The American Party—Pro-Slavery Movements in Kansas—Progress of the Crusade—The Presidential Contest—Curiosities of the Canvass—Walker—A Growing Idea—A Suggestion—Strict Construction—Its India Rubber Quality—The Mob City—Death of an Old Politician—The Southern Convention—Mr. FILLMORE—Paris in 1856—Thanksgiving—Mr. BUCHANAN and the South—Collisions at Sea—Northern Impertinence—Mexico—Government without Benefit of Clergy—State Affairs—Most Mercifu[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—The Week's Markets—The New Sugar Plant—Take Care of the Apples—Wintering Celery—Keep Weed Seeds out of [illegible]

THE WEEKLY [illegible] Mail subscribers, at the [illegible]: One Copy, one year [illegible] Three Copies [illegible] Twenty Copies [illegible]

Each package must go to one post-office and address. Any Postmaster, clergyman or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive a gratis copy. Additions may at any time be made to clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, [illegible] terms of first subscribers.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no paper will be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Diamond Tailors,
No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The most choice selection just received from Europe, at H. S. ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway. These goods have been selected by Mr. ROGERS in person, and comprise every variety of jet bracelets and other ornaments, [illegible] cases, work boxes, ladies' reticules, traveling bags, &c., with the most extensive variety of articles in China, glass, bronze, terra cotta, parianware, &c. Also, every article for the toilet, [illegible] and sold at prices lower than ever before offered in this market.

H. S. ROGERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

GRANITE HALL.—THE STOCK OF READY-made Garments at this establishment [illegible] The proprietor has been most careful in [illegible] tions of Clothes for Winter wear. We can heartily recommend them to want of fashionable, durable and cheap goods, to call at No. 1[illegible] Bowery.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the [illegible] Business on their own account, at No. [illegible] NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From London,)
Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted. Office hours from [illegible]
*From the London Times.*
A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS. [illegible] whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of DR. TURNBULL'S REMEDIES. And what appears most singular is, that where the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, [illegible] relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience. Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now SEE PERFECTLY WELL. We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, [illegible] certain new medicaments [illegible] CURE CASES OF DEAFNESS such as were never cured before.

GREAT FIRE IN MURRAY-STREET. BOOKS, PAPERS, BONDS, &c., of MESSRS. VAN WAGENEN, YEOMANS & CO. SAVED in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The books, papers, &c., of the above firm were found to be perfectly legible after passing through the great fire on the morning of the 9th inst., in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, No. 10,009. A sample taken of the WILDER PATENT SAFES, taken from this safe, can be seen at our store. A full assortment of this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, the best in the world, AND WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS, secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCK, for sale at the warehouse No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

NOTICE.—SILAS C. HERRING no longer makes or sells this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE IN MURRAY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1856.
*Messrs. Silas C. Herring & Co.:*
GENTLEMEN: We are happy to inform you of the preservation of our books and papers during the devastating fire of the 9th inst., by means of the Iron Safe made to our order during the Spring of 1854. We have reason to believe, that the Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock on it, has as a former occasion saved us from trouble and loss by resisting the attempts of burglars made on it at that time. Yours respectfully, VAN WAGENEN, YEOMANS & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fire, or of thieves picking the lock. The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned hereby give notice, that all suits and controversies in relation to the infringement of patents upon sewing machines, between the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, I. M. SINGER & Co., and the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, have been amicably arranged and settled.

WHEELER & WILSON Manuf. Co.
I. M. SINGER & Co.
GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.
New-York, Friday, Nov. 20, 1856.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—[illegible] Balsam is the most certain remedy for these [illegible] cases. You who are suffering the most [illegible] remember that a few doses of this powerful [illegible] compound will afford certain relief. [illegible] have been cured, and published in the [illegible] other papers. These certificates are from well-known [illegible] sons, who can be seen and consulted at any time. [illegible] lars, containing these certificates, can be had [illegible] cipal depôt, No. [illegible] bottle.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE RE[illegible] ment of elections having ceased, an [illegible] of all judicious and money-making persons, to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time in attending to political matters, and loss of office, by failure to obtain office, may quickly be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every person whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

WRITING FLUID.
The public are invited to try our IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID. It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF GENT'S hats and caps in all their variety; please call and examine. Misses' and children's beaver bonnets, bloomers, velvet and cloth caps, elegant in pattern, rich in quality; a large assortment of furs. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

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GREAT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT JEWELRY, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, pianos, and melodeons, THIS MORNING at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO'S, [illegible]

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[illegible] Kansas.—The Trustees for the purchase [illegible] will receive deposits in trust, to apply [illegible] the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust [illegible] JOSEPH LYMAN, at No. 3 [illegible]

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
J. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

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Diploma on Snuff.

New-York State Agricultural Society awarded this DIPLOMA to JAMES DURNO, ALBANY, for DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF.

T. S. FAXTON, President.

B. Johnson, Cor. Sec'y.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, [illegible] United States steamer BALTIC, will close at this [illegible] on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Post-Master.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—No. 12 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting at [illegible] P. M., Nov. 24. Essay on *The Duties of Christians to Immigrants*, by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq. Addresses are expected from Judge CARPOON and Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Young men generally are invited to attend.

EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

N. B.—All young men of good character, though not Church members, are eligible. Annual dues $2. Church members vote and hold office. Families may have access to a well-selected library, and men over forty to the reading room and library, for $5 annually. Apply at the rooms.

[illegible]

Presbyterian.—Rev. Dr. McCARTEE, Pastor [illegible] Church, [illegible] near 7th-av., will be installed TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Sermon by Rev. Dr. KREBS, charge to the pastor by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, and charge to the people by Rev. Dr. PERRY. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

"Memorial Church."—Rev. Dr. ANTHON, Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 8th-av. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

[illegible] First M. E. Church in John-st., between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend.

Allen-Street Presbyterian Church.—The seventh sermon in the Course to the Young, now in progress, will be preached on SABBATH EVENING next, by Rev. A. L. CHAPIN, D. D., President of Beloit College, Wisconsin. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

M. E. Church in Allen-street.—Rev. PHINEHAS G. HIBBARD will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. HOOPER CREWS, of Illinois, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

Washington Hall, Williamsburg.—Rev. JOHN BENG, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will preach in the above Hall, corner of 4th and South 7th sts., on SABBATH EVENING. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

Sabbath Evening Discourses by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. The subject to-morrow evening will be the comparative characteristics and offices of the Hebrew Prophets and Priests. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Notice.—A meeting will be held at Calvary Church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., of Episcopalians and others, disposed to aid in the mission of Rev. WM. GAY, in East Tennessee, similar to that of Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAINE, at the Falls of St. Anthony.

Prophetic Expositions.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will hold a Bible Class, and preach a sermon on the Prophecies, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers particularly invited.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey.—Will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. In the evening, the 5th sermon in the course to Young Men will be delivered.

Discourse to Young Men.—Rev. CHARLES SHELLING will, by particular request, repeat his discourse to Young Men, on *Mercantile Frauds*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Washington-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Services commence at 7 o'clock.

He Sleeps in Jesus.—Those wishing to attend the funeral of Brother RUSHER, at Morrisania, SUNDAY MORNING, will meet at the Hall, Elizabeth and Grand sts., at 10 o'clock, that we may take the cars or steamer in time for the service.

S. C. MOSES.

Church Notice.—Rev. ASHER MOORE will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn. Services at 10½ o'clock.

Lecture to Children.—Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D.D., will lecture to children on the *Life of Jacob*, TO MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Tabernacle.

Seventh-street M. E. Church.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN M. REID, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. JAMES CAUGHEY, the well-known revivalist.

First Baptist Church.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, from Lewisburg University, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and afternoon at 3 o'clock, and at Dr. GILLETTE'S Church, in 22d-st., at 7½ in the EVENING.

Spiritualism.—Rev. R. P. AMBLER will lecture at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. C. W. ANABLE, Pastor elect, is expected to preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler will preach in the Market-st. Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelical Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible]

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.

### A NEW VOLUME, WITH NEW ATTRACTIONS.

The number of this mammoth Weekly for Nov. 23 commences the Twelfth Volume of its existence. The services of new pens have been secured to render its columns still more attractive to its hundred thousand readers, and several new features will commence with the volume. THE DISPATCH is the largest weekly newspaper now issued in the world for the price. Each number contains

FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS OF MATTER,

of such varied character as to suit the wants and taste of all classes of people. But it is unnecessary for us to waste time and space telling the people of New-York what THE DISPATCH is. We simply desire to call attention to one or two new features, and to allude briefly to a portion of the contents for this week:

THE AGE OF WOOD is the title of a Satirical Poem, the first part of which will appear in the number for this week. It is dedicated to Fernando the First. The author proposes in this poem to pay his respects to all the knaves and rascals of the City during its progress. This poem is sharp, rich and spicy, and will be read by the whole population of our Island City, with the exception of the "83 others," who signed our "Model Mayor's" commercial certificate of character. [Its author is not one of the Advisory Board for the laying out of the Central Park.]

THE MONEY KINGS OF THE WORLD. An interesting sketch of the origin, rise and progress of the Rothschild Family, with their mode of operations. This is one of the most interesting papers that has appeared in any newspaper for a long time.

ANNE LE MONTFORT. An interesting Story from Life. By Agnes Sather—in which the sudden disappearance from the stage of one of the most accomplished Singers that ever appeared before an audience is accounted for. It is a sad story of wrong, and triumph over difficulties.

WHO IS HE? Or, The Mysterious Stranger in Broadway. By Jack Bruce.

THE TRADES OF NEW-YORK. The Mysteries of Newspaper Offices Explained, with a variety of curious and interesting Items, Statistics, &c.

SCENES FROM OCEAN LIFE. Giving some thrilling Incidents in the Life of an Old Sailor.

CORRESPONDENCE—From Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New-Orleans, and from Home Contributors.

THE WORLD OF ART. A careful Review of all that is transpiring among Painters, Sculptors, &c.

THE INVENTORS' RECORD—NEW IDEAS.

RECENT LECTURES ON POPULAR TOPICS.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL MATTERS.

GOSSIP WITH READERS ON AMUSING SUBJECTS.

ALL SORTS OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

DOINGS IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

GOSSIP WITH LADIES ON FASHIONS, &c.

WALKS ABOUT TOWN.

ORIGINAL POETRY,

&c., &c., &c.

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A limited number of advertisements will be taken if handed in early on Saturday night.

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The Press say of it:

*From the Pittsburg Dispatch.*

We feel justified in pronouncing it a book of unusual interest, written in an easy and graceful style, and portraying character in a striking and masterly manner. The heroine of the tale is a most striking and remarkable character, and the book is altogether one of the most entertaining of its class.

*From the Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Those of our readers—and they are many—who have followed "Dick Tarlton" in his rambles through the Crimea, Russia and France, will be charmed to hear they can have the continuation of his hair-breadth 'scapes, in the book before us.

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### A MAGNIFICENT WORK OF ART,

### EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A GIFT BOOK.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York, will publish on Wednesday, Nov. 26:

### DARLEY'S MARGARET;

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OUTLINE COMPOSITIONS,

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BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY,

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

| Plate. | Subject. | Plate. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | Childhood. | XV | Camp Meeting in the Woods. |
| II | The Master. | XVI | The Camp Preacher. |
| III | Margaret annoyed by her brother. | XVII | Retrospection. |
| IV | Hash. | XVIII | Brown Moll. |
| V | The Bee Hunt. | XIX | The Contest. |
| VI | Obed. | XX | Bethia Weeks. |
| VII | Margaret and Obed encounter the Master in the Woods. | XXI | The Husking Bee. |
| VIII | Chilion. | XXII | Tony Washington. |
| IX | Chilion played and they were silent. | XXIII | The Murder. |
| X | Pluck. | XXIV | Rose. |
| XI | A glimpse at the world. | XXV | The Arrest. |
| XII | Martha Madeline Gisborne. | XXVI | Deacon Ramsdill. |
| XIII | Nimrod exhibits his humor. | XXVII | Margaret meets with sympathy. |
| XIV | The Widow Wright. | XXVIII | Margaret. |
| | | XXIX | The Parting. |
| | | XXX | Parson Wells and his Wife. |

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Destiny; or, The Dream of Death.
The Unlucky Trimmer.
A Wife's Pardon.
A Passion for Mountain Peaks.
Dropping Leaves.
A French Soldier's Adventure.
Time.
The Fire-Sides of the Revolution.
A Wallachian Tragedy.
Things We Talk About.
Shakespeare and the Commentators.
Oil-Painting with Rich Frames.
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And numerous others.

CORRESPONDENTS

From all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

No expense is spared to secure every variety of talent in the several departments of this paper. A full summary of Religious and General Intelligence is given. Also, weekly, an article on the Money Market and Commercial news. A full and complete Review of the Flour and Produce Market and merchandise generally, together with that of the Cattle Market, is written weekly by an experienced man, expressly for this paper. Our prices current are also corrected up to the day of publication, and may be confidently relied upon for correctness. In short, the proprietors are determined that their paper shall be surpassed by none for excellence and cheapness.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The success of last week is nearly equaled by that of this. Our report then was as follows, viz.:

Total number of new subscribers received in one day, 129
Received same day from one town in New-England... 33
Received during one week... 401

DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

we entered over

ONE THOUSAND NEW NAMES!!

We have now to report:

Total number of new subscribers received in one day..139
Received same day from one town in Maine............ 27
Received same day from one town in New-Hampshire.. 33
Received during the week............................327

Such success has never been attained by any other religious newspaper in the world!

The following are a few of the

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER:

| | |
|---|---|
| The West still needy. | RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. |
| Letters on Art, No. VIII. | Thanksgiving. |
| Consistency. | The Felon Fathers, &c. |
| An Appeal for Temperance. | Far and Near. |
| Our French Correspondence. | Palestine. |
| Republicans Unconquered. | Mr. Barnes on Slavery. |
| OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE. | The Martyr Missionary. |
| The Contest—A distant View. | Commercial and Financial. |
| Condition of things in Council City. | FAMILY READING. |
| Lady Byron to Mrs. Stowe. | The Light of the Cross. |
| Teaching in the West. | Prompt and Punctual. |
| From Port Natal. | The Ways of Providence. |
| How the Sabbath is spent at West Point. | SELECTIONS. |
| Rev. Dr. Wisner's Letter to Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson. | EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. |
| Reply to the above. | Foreign Religious Intelligence. |
| New-Englanders in Minnesota. | William Gilmore Simms as the Defender of South Carolina. |
| New-York Settlement in Kansas. | The New Building Fund. |
| Female Medical Education. | Clothes for the Poor. |
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... he said that Mr. Dalrymple would be of great service to us in translating the papers which were in Spanish; then the Captain said he would proceed to the Coast of Africa, and land the Consul and his children; that he would then dispose of the supercargo, and would proceed to Sierra Leone or Buenos Ayres, where he would sell the vessel and divide the proceeds among the officers of the ship; he wanted me to go and state ... [illegible] ... and the bark sailed on Wednesday; the Captain told me to get the vessel to sea and he went to bed supposing she was going to sea.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

*Campbell vs. Pinkney.*—Judgment set aside.

*Coddington vs. Coddington.*—Decree of divorce granted.

*Jamesville City Bank vs. Bostwick.*—The interrogatories and cross-interrogatories in this case will be settled, subject to all just and legal exceptions.

*People ex rel. Davy vs. Coleman.*—The order staying proceedings made Nov. 12, must be vacated and [illegible].

[illegible] *vs. Foster.*—The Peabody order of Nov. 13 [illegible] without costs.

[illegible] *vs. Johnson.*—Ordered that plaintiff file security for costs within ten days, or that in default proceedings be stayed.

[illegible]—The motion by defendant Mills [illegible] be vacated as to him, must [illegible] with $10 costs.

[illegible]—Injunction granted requiring the defendants, who are owners of a boom on the [illegible] of the Hudson River, to refrain from unnecessarily obstructing the passage of plaintiff's logs through the same to his mills below, and to facilitate, as far as practicable, the passage of such logs. Motion to dissolve denied, except so far as heretofore modified, without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 21.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Trial of the Alderman Elect of the First Ward Postponed—Three Inspectors of Election Indicted for Misdemeanor on Election Day.

A great deal of business was done yesterday in this Court. From an early hour the large room was crowded with shoulder-hitters, and the scum of New-York [illegible]. People asking what the excitement was, were told that WILLIAM WILSON, the Alderman elect of the First Ward, was to be tried for disorderly conduct on the day of election, for beating and inciting others to beat, voters coming to the polls, who were known to be unfavorable to the [illegible] Democratic ticket. And being told this, they [illegible] ... eleven Jurors having been duly [illegible] challenged, were impanelled [illegible] Juror could not be obtained, and the Court adjourned [illegible] yesterday. But yesterday [illegible] postponed to next term, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Richard Busteed, the newly-elected Corporation Counsel, who is en-

[illegible] ... Wilson left the Court, followed by his [illegible] rowdies and shoulder-hitters.

THREE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION INDICTED.

During the sitting of the Court yesterday, three Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Ward were brought up on a bench warrant, having been indicted by the Grand Jury, for gross misconduct and misdemeanor on the election day. The following deposition will explain the nature of the offence charged against them:

*David E. Stevenson*, of No. [illegible] Water-street, having being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a resident of the Seventh Ward in said City, and a legal voter in the Eighth Election District of said Ward; that on the 4th day of November, inst., deponent was at the polls of said Election District, an election then being held for National, State, and local officers; that during said election, deponent challenged the votes of a number of persons who offered to vote at said Election District, and in half a dozen cases or more, the Inspector of said District refused to administer the oath to persons offering to vote, when challenged by deponent, and one of said Inspectors kept constantly complaining of deponent for exercising his right of challenge.

Deponent further says, that the Inspectors of said Election District were Andrew Thompson, Robert McGowan, and James Brown; that Thompson and McGowan were the two Inspectors who refused to administer the oaths as aforesaid; and that said Thompson was the Inspector who kept complaining of deponent for exercising the right of challenge.

Deponent therefore prays, that said Thompson and McGowan may be dealt with as the law directs."

The defendants were brought into Court on a bench warrant, and gave bail for their appearance to take their trial in the December term of this Court, in $1,000 each. The following persons became their bail: Owen C. Cranny, of No. 146 East Broadway, for Andrew Thompson; Henry R. Sears, of No. 8 Lamartine-place, for Robert McGowan; and James Murphy, of No. 280 Henry-street, for James Brown.

TRIALS AND SENTENCES.

Dennis Sline was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Samuel C. Hodge was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Louis Frederic was indicted for stealing $80 from Mary Scollard; found guilty and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

David Williams, a colored man, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm, on John German, an Irishman. He was sentenced to four years and ten months in the State Prison.

Peter McGinnis, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Michael Clifford, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Pierce Britt, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

William Farrell and Thomas Mullins, convicted of an assault with intent to rob, were sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

William Davis, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Campbell, convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sent to the State Prison for six years and six months.

Henry Brown, convicted on two indictments for forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 21.

*Alonzo Cushman vs. Otsego Corn.*—BRADY, J.—The order made by Judge Daly for a further return, referred the action back to Justice Meech, that his return might be corrected by him on such points as he decided to have been omitted or incorrectly set forth in his return, and provided for such correction, on a notice of two days, to be given by either party, at the Courtroom of the Justice. The respondent gave the notice of two days, and both parties appeared at the Court-room in conformity to the order and notice, but nothing was done, and each seems to have left that place under the impression that the matter was abandoned.

The attention of the Justice was not invoked on that occasion. No further notice was given, and the order of Judge Daly was neither exhausted nor vacated. The return of the Justice was made by him, subject to amendment, and the order of Judge Daly did not contain any stay of proceedings. If the order of Judge Daly had not granted the right to either party to present the return to the Justice, and the notice directed, I should regard the submission of the case by the appellant as regular and binding, although the default might be opened then on a meritorious application; but, as the order did contain such a provision, I think it was the duty of appellant, before submitting the case, to exhaust the order, by the notice referred to, or by the submission of the return to the Justice which he could have made on the respondent's notice, or by procuring a vacatur of the order of Judge Daly on application. A stay of proceedings, in terms, was not necessary. The order for a further return was *per se* a stay of proceedings, and held the cause in abeyance until complied with or removed. This is my view of this motion, but, as the order was peculiar, and a misapprehension might well have arisen from its terms, I think no costs should be given to the respondent on granting this motion in his favor.

The default taken by submitting the case to the General Term must be opened, the appeal restored to the calendar, and the parties remitted to their rights under the order of Judge DALY. No costs to either party.

*Henry Douw, &c. vs. Samuel Meyer.*—Order directing a writ of inquiry to issue to the Sheriff to assess the amount of plaintiff's claim.

*Robert J. Duncan vs. Daniel C. Colburn &c.*—Order to join issues in proceedings under lien law.

*John D. King vs. John M. Trimble.*—Order directing plaintiff to file the said complaint.

*William B. Guild vs. Aaron Woodruff.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets**...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are quiet and nominal at $8@$8 19¾; while Pots are less freely offered, and are in fair request at $7 81¼@$7 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.,—some owners claiming even higher rates.

BEESWAX—2,000 lbs. American Yellow were reported as having been sold at 28c.@28½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is good and prices are well sustained.

COFFEE—Is inactive and infirm, only a very limited business being reported at our quotations. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c., Rio, 8¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Appeared rather quiet at old figures.

COTTON—Is more inquired for, less by spinners than by shippers, and though most owners are free sellers, prices display increasing firmness. We may quote Middling Uplands at 11⅞c.@12c.; do. Gulfs at 12¼c.@12½; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FISH—Rule very dull and heavy, as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows increased activity, with, however, less firmness. Free arrivals have had a depressive influence on prices. The sales reported since our last embrace about 12,800 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $6 15@$6 25 |
| Straight State | 6 25@ 6 35 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 35@ 6 65 |
| Common to Good Indian and Upper Lake | 6 35@ 6 55 |
| Common to Good Superfine Ohio | 6 50@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 50@ 6 75 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 75@ 7 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 75@ 7 75 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 75@ 8 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 75@ 7 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 00@ 8 75 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 75@ 9 00 |

Canadian is scarce and quiet; superfine to extra commands $6 50@$7 75 ₩ bbl.; 300 bbls. changed hands thereat. Southern is still plenty and heavy. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $7@$8 and $9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet it is worth $4@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy, mainly at $3 37½@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and salable at $3@$3 12½ for half, and $5 75@$6 for whole bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively demand, partly for home use, but mainly for export, at rather firmer prices. Prime lots are not freely offered, and as they are most needed, they strongly tend upwards. The sales reported since our last consist of about 85,000 bushels, including good Canadian White, at $1 65@$1 66; fair to good Western do., at $1 55@$1 57; very ordinary to good Western Red, at $1 38½@$1 54; choice Genesee White, at $1 75; and good Southern White, at $1 67 ₩ bushel. Rye is in light supply and slack demand, at 85c.@87½c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 50c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 47c.@50c. for State; 44c.@47c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley is in good demand and is quoted at $1 15@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn still tends upwards, with a reduced stock and pretty brisk inquiry. There were sales reported of about [illegible] bushels, at 68c.@70c. for unsound, heated and damp; 75c.@78c. for Mixed; [illegible]@74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@76c. for Northern and Southern White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River have been effected at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are salable and very firm. Owners are not as desirous to realize.

HOPS—New continue in fair request, and are steady at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@6c. ₩ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $30, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and moderate request, mostly at $1 25 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Appears rather quiet at former quotations.

LEATHER—The demand is with animation and prices are well supported.

LIME—Rockland attracts considerable attention, and is quite firm at 90c. for Common, and $1 [illegible] for Lump ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is moderate at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 60c.@[illegible]c.; Porto Rico, 50c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@50c., and Clayed Cuba, 42c.@46c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet at $3 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after, and is barely worth from 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon. Tar is plentier, but is tame and languid at $2@$2 50 ₩ bbl. Rosin seems more abundant and a little brisker at $1 60@$1 65 for Common, ₩ 310 lbs; and $2 50@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ₩ 280 lbs. Pitch is dull and heavy at $1 87½@$2 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet and languid. Linseed attracts more attention, yet it can be had at 89c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is selling slowly at old prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and irregular in value, with sales reported since our last of about 780 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½@$17 87½ for Mess; and $17@$17 12½ for Prime ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at irregular rates. Bacon is in fair request and is firm, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. Lard is quiet, yet steady. The transactions since our last reach about 800 bbls. and [illegible] fair to prime, at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do.; and $14@$15 for new Chicago Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $14@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@[illegible]c. for prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 775 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are in pretty fair request at about former quotations.

SPICES—The demand is limited, and prices favor purchasers.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 325 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@10c.; and 415 boxes Havana, at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand at 11½c.@12c., but is generally held at from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Sales limited.

TEAS—Are not very active, but they are stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales transpired, to-day, of 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 30½c.@31½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active, and quoted steady. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@6s. ₩ tc.; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₩ hhd., and Heavy Goods 25s.@30s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations.

## NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

**Berlin Wool, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.**
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 40 John-st.

**Advertising Agents.**
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ............ 119 Nassau-st.

**Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.**
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 65 Beekman-st.

**French Window and Picture Glass.**
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

**Grate and Fender Makers.**
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, [illegible].

**Boat and Oar Bazaar.**
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 360 South-st.

**Lightning Rods.**
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 183 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 346 Broadway.

**Lithographers.**
GEORGE HAYWARD ............ 120 Water-st.

**Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.**
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

**Guns and Sporting Articles.**
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 263 Broadway.

**Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)**
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ............ 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY invite the Republicans of the County, and all others who approve the principles laid down in the Platform of the Republican National Convention, to attend a Mass Meeting of the Club, at the REPUBLICAN HEAD QUARTERS, (Corner of Fulton and Orange sts.,) On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, At 7½ o'clock.
J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, are expected to address the meeting, and a plan for the permanent organization of the Club will be submitted.
"Push every outpost nearer!
Press hard the hostile towers!
Another Balaklava—
And the Malakoff is ours!"
J. R. SPAULDING, President.
J. M. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE CORPS will assemble on TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, in full uniform, to celebrate the Evacuation of the City of New-York by the British Troops in 1783—on the estate of Ex-Alderman H. Brevoort, adjoining the East River, between 54th and 55th sts.; a national salute will be fired at 12 o'clock, on the remains of the old Fort that was built during the American Revolution, at the time Gen. Washington retreated from Long Island to King's Bridge—the Old Veterans will try their skill once more, by firing at a target for prizes, after which they will partake of a collation, provided by Messrs. E. P. Jenks, a member of the corps, Policeman Decker, and others in that vicinity. The Veterans of the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to meet with us on that day. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—THE SEVENTH ANnual National Woman's Rights Convention will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, commencing Tuesday, at 10½ A. M. Lucretia Mott, Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth Jones, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Frances D. Gage, Rev. Mr. Wasson, Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, of Vermont, Ernestine L. Rose, Rev. Samuel J. May, Susan B. Anthony, Horace Greeley, Lucy Stone, and other speakers are engaged.
On behalf Central Committee.
PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
LUCY STONE, Secretary.
Admittance 12½ cents each session. Tickets for sale at the door.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE Sabbath school connected with the Laight-st. Baptist Church will be held in the church, corner Laight and Varick sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25. The exercises will consist of choruses, duets, songs, dialogues, speaking, &c., by children connected with the school, the whole forming an entertainment both pleasing and instructive. Doors open at 6, exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children half-price, may be obtained of any of the Committee or teachers in the school, at KELLOGG'S hat store, No. 126 Canal-st., and at the door on the evening of the exhibition.

NEW-YORK CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—The annual meeting of this Association, for the choice of officers, &c., will be held at its rooms, No. 461 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Ward organizations are each requested to be represented by five delegates—the constitutional number—without further notice.
JAMES O. BENNETT, President.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 7½ P. M., in the lecture room, second floor of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Question for discussion: *Should fear of punishment be urged as a motive to duty?* The public, ladies and gentlemen are invited.
CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Rec'g Secretary.

## MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. SOlicit the attention of ladies to their millinery rooms, No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a rich and complete assortment of hats, caps, and head-dresses. Especial exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week during the season. Mourning goods on hand and made to order.

## FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN, and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of a BREAST PIN, lost on Thanksgiving Day. It had a peasant girl painted on blue enamel. Send it to No 115 West 22d-st.

PARISIAN FANCY GOODS.
ERNEST SABATIER & CO., No. 34 Nassau-st.
Just received a large assortment of articles for presents. Reticules, port-monnaies, cigar cases, combs, brushes, buttons, perfumery, [illegible] ... Cheap for cash.

"ALLEN'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE."—Gold Medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, as the best Rifle in use. For sale by ONION & WHEELOCK, No. 48 Maiden-lane, manufacturers, importers and jobbers of guns, rifles, pistols, gun material, flasks, pouches, belts, bowie and sportsmen's knives, Colt's and Allen's revolvers, sporting apparatus in great variety.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ALBANY THEATRE.
THE GUN-MAKER OF MOSCOW is having a decided run at this temple of amusement; attaining a brilliant success, being ably played upon the stage, reflecting credit on the company as well as upon the management. The play is dramatized from SYLVANUS COBB's great story of that name, being so universally read in the columns of the New-York Ledger.
The able Manager, Mr. HENDERSON, is receiving the warmest marks of approbation from the Albany Press and his delighted audiences nightly.
We would advise all who have not seen this piece to avail themselves of the opportunity to go and enjoy a rich treat.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
SECOND SERIES.
ELENA D'ANGRI.
The public are respectfully informed that, owing to Mr. Niblo's kind exertions, the Concerts of M. Thalberg will have to be interrupted merely for a few days, and will be resumed on
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
when the EIGHTH CONCERT will be given.
CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
In announcing the continuance of Mr. Thalberg's Concerts, the Management permits itself to allude in a few words to the series just concluded.
Although no effort has been spared to give every satisfaction to the public, both in the selection of the best available talent and in the care bestowed upon the general arrangements of Mr. Thalberg's Concerts, yet no idea could be entertained of the magnitude of the success that has attended them. This very success induces an increase of those efforts, with a view to impart every possible éclat to the Second Series. It has, therefore, been determined to give to Mr. Thalberg's entertainments, which have previously partaken of the character of Musical Soirées, that form, which will justly entitle them to the appellation of
GRAND CONCERTS,
The first of which will take place on
THURSDAY, Nov. 27,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
To this effect an arrangement has been entered into with
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
Cantatrice di Camera to the Emperor of Austria, one of the very few great European Vocalists who have not yet been heard in this country, and who will on this occasion make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
has also been engaged, which will enable
M. THALBERG
to play, for the first time in America,
BEETHOVEN'S GRAND CONCERTO IN E FLAT,
with full orchestral accompaniments.
In so doing, the nightly expenses will be doubled; but Mr. Thalberg, feeling the obligation he has incurred, and desirous of expressing his sense of the personal favor with which he has been received, knows of no other method of doing so than by adding to the musical attraction of his concerts, while the prices remain as before.
This duty once accomplished, there yet remains another obligation, which is, to aid, as far as possible, in developing the taste for music in the younger portion of the community. For this purpose
MR. THALBERG
has decided upon giving a number of
GRATUITOUS MORNING CONCERTS,
for the Public Schools, trusting that the example may be followed by all of his brother artists who may visit this country, as the best means of conducing to the cultivation of one of the principal arts.
MR. THALBERG
acknowledges, at the same time, the liberality with which
MR. WILLIAM NIBLO
has offered to assist him in this object, by placing at his disposal the entire resources of his extensive premises.
As soon as all the arrangements are completed, notice will be given of
MR. THALBERG'S
FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL CONCERT.

THALBERG'S EIGHTH CONCERT.
First appearance of
ELENA D'ANGRI,
THURSDAY, Nov. 27.
The sale of Seats will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 25.
ORDER OF THE SALE:
On Tuesday will be sold the $1 50 Reserved Seats.
On Wednesday and Thursday the $1, and remaining at 50 Reserved Seats.
Up-Town Ticket Office, C. BREUSING, 701 Broadway.
Down-Town Office, VAN NORDEN & KING, 45 Wall-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT
of the present series of performances of
MR. WALLACK,
previous to his departure on his Southern tour, on which occasion he will, by general desire, repeat his celebrated character of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's great play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Also, for the first time in three years, Mr. Wallack will sustain his original character of
DICK DASHALL,
in the petite comedy of
MY AUNT.
The entertainments concluding with the capital farce of
THE WITCH OF WINDERMERE.
Mr. Wallack, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen and other favorite artists will appear in the several pieces.
On Monday—
MR. JAMES ANDERSON
and MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY
will make their first appearance in an original romantic play, in four acts, entitled
CLOUD AND SUNSHINE;
Or, Love's Revenge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the celebrated tragedian, will appear at this Theatre on MONDAY, Nov. 24, accompanied by Miss AGNES ELSWORTHY, who will have the honor of making her first appearance before a New-York audience,—on which occasion will be produced the new, original, and extraordinarily successful play, called
CLOUD AND SUNSHINE,
OR
LOVE'S REVENGE.
Count Henri Dunois ............ James Anderson
Duchess of Noirne ............ Agnes Elsworthy
Supported by the entire strength of the justly acknowledged talented company attached to this establishment, aided by the adjuncts of new music, scenery, and dresses.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
SEVENTH NIGHT of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, and
GASPARONI,
In the principal rôles.
MAX MARETZEK ............ Conductor.
Admission ONE DOLLAR | Second Circle ......... 50 cents
Secured Seats 50 cents extra | Amphitheatre ......... 25 cents
Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½.
Tickets ............ 50 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1856,
Strongest bill of the Season.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE. ROBERT AND THE BALLET CO.
YOUNG HENGLER. M. MARZETTI.
In four Entertainments.
Evolutions on
THE TIGHT ROPE.
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
Jobard ............ François.
NEW FESTIVAL DANSANTE.
MLLE. ROBERT AND THE BALLET CO.
PONGO.
Pongo the Ape ............ Marzetti.
The Wonderful Ravels every evening.
In rehearsal, two grand novelties.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 21, the new historical drama
GENEVIEVE;
OR, THE REIGN OF TERROR.
Maurice Linday ............ Mr. E. Davenport
Artemise ............ Miss Agnes Robertson
Also the Ballet of
LA MAJA DE SEVILLA,
In which Mlle. Ducy Barre will appear.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
The wonderful sensation and the crowded audiences created by
DRED; OR THE DISMAL SWAMP,
Induces the management to repeat it all this week.
With Ethiopian Minstrelsy, on THURSDAY, Nov. 27,
THANKSGIVING DAY.
A grand Afternoon Concert commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Evening Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

GRAND EXHIBITION
at the Chinese Buildings,
No. 539 Broadway, (formerly Buckleys'.)
THIS EVENING,
DONETTI'S
extraordinary performances
OF HIS LEARNED
MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS
in Dramatic Spectacles,
Circus Feats, Rope Dancing, &c. &c.
Magical Illuminated Dissolvendus
of Moving Scenes and Pyric Fires.
Terminating with the
Wonderful Ascent of the
DOG JOHN BULL,
Surrounded with Fire Works.
Open EVERY EVENING at 7, commencing at 8.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
Reserved Seats 50 cents.
An Afternoon Performance
On SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 22, the entertainment will commence with
WEALTH AND WORTH.
With the old English Pantomime entitled
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
The whole to conclude with the Irish Drama of
O'NEAL THE GREAT.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONCERT.—THEO. EISFELD'S Classical Soirée, the first of the seventh season, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at DODWORTH'S Academy. Miss M. S. BRAINERD and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN will assist THEO. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. See small bills.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY. Dr. VALENTINE in his mirth-provoking entertainment, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 22, and positively his last appearance. Also, the last chance of Perham's ticket holders to get the worth of their money. [illegible] Admission 25 cents. Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—C. W. CLARKE'S BENEFIT—MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1856, AFTERNOON and EVENING: The great play of CAMILLE, with other entertainments.

[illegible] FAIR [illegible] FRIDAY AND SATURDAY [illegible]
BY DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND.
ON EACH EVENING,
ALSO, A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF ELTING'S RENOWNED PANORAMIC MIRROR
OF THE
CREATION AND DELUGE!
Exclusively for the benefit of the Ladies' Fair.
FAIR opens at 12 o'clock M., each day, and will positively close on Saturday evening. Admission [illegible] cents.

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S
No. 353 Broadway.
Admission, Twenty-five Cents.
Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $200, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to [illegible], including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON—1856—1857.—The first concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1856, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mme. LAGRANGE; Mr. R. GOLDBECK, Piano, and Mr. WM. DOEHLER, Violin; Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Mr. M. Braun, No. 218 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

FERD. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA GALLERY AND COLLECTION OF SCANDINAVIAN PAINTINGS—STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.—The above Gallery, numbering more than one hundred oil-paintings collected and executed by Mr. FERD. RICHARDT, from sketches and studies taken from Nature, will be opened to the American public on and after Saturday, Nov. 22. The Niagara Gallery contains a numerous variety of views of Niagara Falls and vicinity, representing the most sublime and beautiful scenery of that wonderful work of Nature. The Scandinavian paintings comprise a comprehensive collection of Swedish and Danish landscapes, prominent castles and other rare architectural buildings, amongst which will be found the famous Cronburg Castle. Price of admission, 25 cents; season tickets, good up to 1st of May, 1857, $1. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TOM THUMB'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, and beyond all dispute his VERY LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, as he now embarks for Europe, and returning will QUIT PUBLIC LIFE FOR EVER! SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1856. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be presented for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME, the wonderfully popular drama, already witnessed by Fifty Thousand People, DRED, with Gen. TOM THUMB as TOM TIT. One of the great SNAKES has just swallowed eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c., all to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½.

GRAND GALA FOR THE CHILDREN. There will be a grand and highly amusing treat for the juveniles THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 539 Broadway, (formerly Buckley's.) DONETTI'S ACTING MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS, with the unrivaled CHEMICAL DISSOLVING VIEWS, [illegible] entirely new. The evening exhibition at the usual hour. Be sure and go early.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

## DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS.
The largest stock of Fashionable Cloaks in this market may be seen at
JUST & CO.'S, No. 81 Catharine-st.,
Four doors from Monroe.
At prices truly astonishing. A full assortment of Children's Cloaks.
JUST & CO., No. 81 Catharine-st.,
Four doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in this Street.

SHAWLS!
SHAWLS!
SHAWLS
at reduced prices, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st.

CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
In great variety, and at low prices, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st.

CHEAP CLOAKS.
The large and rich assortment of
CLOAKS
Are now selling at half price.
J. BECK & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
RAGLANS, OVERCOATS, DRESS AND FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS SUITS, PANTS AND VESTS,
all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.
We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their Clothing made in the latest and neatest styles, and at the very lowest prices for cash.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Successors to Devlin & Jessup,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM
Establishment
In the United States.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Of No. 12 Park-place,
Tailors and Importers,
Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

J. BECK & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Are now selling off their large stock of
STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS
at
HALF THE COST PRICE.

SILKS AT 6s. AND 8s.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have reduced a great variety of rich silks to the above prices. Also, wool plaids at 4s. No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN OF STEADY habits can be accommodated with plain board on reasonable terms. Call at No. 365 Bowery, over the shoe store. Can have all the privileges of home. Reference if required. Would do mending.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 296 5th-av., corner 32d-st. Also, a single room for a gentleman. An exchange of references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a pleasant family, without any other boarders, in the upper part of the City. Location must be quiet and healthy; accommodations good, and prices moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., W., Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR himself, wife and four children, with at least three pleasant rooms furnished, between 2d and 6th avs. and below 23d-st. Address Box No. 2,172 Post-Office.

BOARD AT NO. 38 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—A large parlor and one or two bedrooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; in a first-class private house, having the modern improvements and easy of access.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a first-class house, will let two furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, with partial board for the gentleman, for $12 per week; references exchanged; address Mrs. HARRIS, Times office, for one week.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY—On the European or American plan, at option.
Accommodations for travelers,
Families and gentlemen.
Steam-heat throughout. SIDNEY ROPMAN.

NO. 33 PRINCE-STREET.—A FEW NICELY furnished rooms to let, without board, at No. 33 Prince-st., first-class house, hot and cold baths, gas, &c.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 44 Varick-st., near St. John's Park.

GRAY & STALEY'S BROWN STOUT, Porter and Ale Brewers, No. 24 South 6th-st., Philadelphia. This ale is on draught at No. 160 Fulton-st., at the Sample Room, kept by SAMUEL BROUGHTON. Orders received by THOS. BOYD, Agent, No. 205 Hudson-st., [illegible] New-York.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH—EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give his lectures on Lithotrity, (or removing the stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 78 Franklin-st.; hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] a place where his [illegible] City references. [illegible] Address AVIS, this office.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a wholesale publishing house by a person who has had over twenty years' experience in the bookselling business; has a large personal acquaintance with the trade, both at home and abroad; can introduce some business and give undoubted references as to capability. Address BOOKSELLER, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a young widow lady in a small family. Would like to take the whole charge. [illegible] Call, for one week, at No. 20 [illegible].

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS familiar with the ordinary office business, writes a good hand, and understands the French, Spanish [illegible] languages, wishes to procure a situation in the office of a good lawyer. Address NOMOS, Daily Times.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A Protestant woman as cook in a small private family; a neat, tidy woman who understands her business well and is a good washer and ironer will find a good situation by applying at No. 187 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, to take the charge of children and do plain sewing. The best City references required. Apply at No. 56 East 29th-st., from 9 to 11.

OTIS LIGHTNING ROD CO., NO. 346 BROADWAY—Wanted, agents to sell Rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. $300 security required. Rare inducements offered.

## TEACHERS.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AN OLD AND flourishing Classical School, in this City, wishes to find a teacher to assist him immediately, and to whom the school will be given in the Spring for such services. Present income of school $4,000. State qualifications, age, religion and references. Address L. S. D., Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESIDENT teacher, a native of Germany and a Protestant, to teach three boys Latin, German, French and Drawing. Apply personally at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, or address E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DURING many years a successful instructress of young ladies, desires to form an engagement, either in a school or family, as resident or as daily teacher. Her department of instruction comprises English, Music and French. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 3,204, Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WELL QUALIfied to teach all the English branches in a select school, of high class, in this City. To one possessing suitable qualifications this will be a desirable situation. Salary moderate. Apply immediately at No. 335 [illegible].

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD APply to the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, where the best girls in the City can be had for every capacity. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

[illegible]

[illegible] applications until 10th December [illegible] beautifully situated in Westchester County [illegible]

[illegible] of the city of Springfield [illegible] parental guardianship, a thorough course of study, and superior advantages for the pursuit of the ornamental branches. Winter quarter commences Dec. [illegible] Terms and further information apply to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH, American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, or to A. D. [illegible], Springfield, Mass.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, offers great inducements to [illegible] wishing private instruction, given in a practical [illegible] manner. [illegible] this day.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the direction of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire personally, No. 300 Broadway, second floor. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]. There are four departments, viz.: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity sts., and at [illegible].

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, [illegible] Sept. 1. There are three Departments—Classical, English and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-room, [illegible] corner of 18th-st.

THE WINTER TERM OF MADAME CHEGARAY'S French, English and Classical Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., near 33d-st., commences Nov. 25. Circulars at the institution; omnibuses attached. Also private lessons in French and Music to married and single ladies by the most competent professors.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—[illegible], Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, [illegible], New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y. Miss FOSTER, Principal, will resume Nov. 5. Reference—DANIEL APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway, and GEO. SHEPARD, No. 130 Fulton-st.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL, MONOCHROMATIC, AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—Lessons in the above at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, near Union-square. Address EUROPEAN, care of Mr. [illegible], No. 433 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. [illegible] has resumed his duties. Course of instruction for Ladies; classes for beginners, Private Lessons. Apply or address at the Professor's residence, No. 128 Madison-av., near 33d-st.

A LADY RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM England would be happy to receive into her family two little girls to educate with her own daughters. Address Box No. 2,485, Post-Office, New-York.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 21 West 14th-st. The Fall term begins on Monday, Nov. 24. Circulars may be had at the school, or at the subscriber's residence, No. 46 East 14th-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 19 Tompkins-place. Next term will commence on Monday, Nov. 24. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING.—LESSONS in the above, at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, No. 205 4th-av. Address Y. [illegible]

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 653 Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, [illegible].

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANO WISHES to receive a few more pupils. Address M. A., No. 173 East Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. 51 EAST 18th-st., under the instructions of [illegible] R. TYNG.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 149 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 7 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at [illegible]. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. [illegible]. Early application is earnestly requested.

MR. EDITOR:—THE INSERTION OF THIS testimonial in your valuable paper will confer a favor upon us, and perhaps lead others to go and do likewise. The undersigned have been in the employ of the New-York Brass [illegible] Manufacturing Company, from [illegible] to one, two, three, five and eight years, [illegible] managed by Messrs. JACOB HOPPOCK & SON, whom we desire to place before the public as [illegible] being generous, kind and good employers, [illegible] our services and pay us our wages [illegible] each man in their employ a Thanksgiving Dinner.
George Smith, [illegible]
John P. [illegible]
George Doherty, [illegible]
Theodore [illegible]
John Storm, [illegible]
John Doolin, [illegible]
James Lyons, [illegible]
M. Langdon, Jr., [illegible]
NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible]

CONFECTIONARY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible]—Refined Lime and Lemon Drops, [illegible] Gum Drops, Marshmallows and Liquorice Drops, Cream, Bonbons and Chocolate Cream Drops, Crystallized Fruits and Cream, Dates, &c. &c. Marshmallow, Date and Fig Paste.

## [illegible] SALES.

[illegible] ... LOT SALE OF BOOKS ... from English and American ... fine, finely bound editions for gifts ... Prayer Books, and a general assortment of [illegible].

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, No. 377 and 379 Broadway.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR—THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] Park-row, opposite the Astor House, peremptory sale of [illegible] of cabinet furniture, oil paintings, [illegible] mirrors, five rosewood piano-fortes, table [illegible], silver-plated ware, &c. On hand, and is to sold positively without reserve to pay advances, [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatelle, [illegible] to match; 12 cottage chamber [illegible] richly decorated rosewood, mahogany and oak chamber furniture, in great variety; [illegible] bureaus, sideboards, music stands, [illegible] extension dining tables, [illegible] covered in rep and fancy delaines; [illegible] bedsteads, pure hair [illegible] and plain rockers, parlor chairs [illegible] large assortment of plain furniture [illegible] glasses, &c. Also, 100 oil paintings, [illegible]; 20 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, [illegible] tea ware, coffee urns, cut-glass [illegible] the attention of the trade and others. [illegible] morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises.

B. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND AND [illegible] furniture: 100 cottage bedsteads, carpets, [illegible] French plate mirrors, chairs, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales rooms, No. 40 Beekman-st., and No. [illegible] the entire stock of an upholsterer and dealer, including 40 hair mattresses, 30 feather beds, 100 cottage bedsteads, several large spring mattresses, [illegible], also a very large assortment of new [illegible] to pay advances, comprising several sofas and [illegible] and ottomans, lounges and lounge bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, tête-à-têtes in damask and brocatel, marble-top furniture, book-cases and secretaries, centre, card, and other tables, oak and black walnut dining and extension tables, carved-top rockers, carpets [illegible] several large French plate and oval mirrors, [illegible] mahogany piano-forte, together a large [illegible] good second-hand furniture from a family [illegible] in fine order. N. B.—The stock is large and will offer inducements to the trade, as well as all others, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. No postponement on any amount.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, NOS. 377 AND 379 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-STREET.—THIS DAY (Saturday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. [illegible] jewelry, Crystal Palace fancy goods, silverware, [illegible] goods, rosewood dressing cases and work boxes, rich bronze and ormolu clocks, French bronzes, decorated China vases, motto cups and saucers, Parian marble statuettes, figures, groups, &c., together with a fine assortment of toilet and fancy articles, &c. [illegible] rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes of the best [illegible].

[illegible], at 12 o'clock, sale of rich diamond and gold jewelry, the stock of a retailer declining business.

[illegible] at 6½ o'clock P. M., a catalogue of miscellaneous [illegible] books, stationery, blank books, &c., among which will be found several old and valuable editions of the Holy Scriptures and scarce works on Ecclesiastical History, Church Government.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—We will sell positively without reserve, at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., every article of household furniture, &c., which has been over thirty days in our store. Those in want of furniture will do well to attend this sale. The stock comprises eleven rosewood parlor suites, covered with the most costly brocatelle, plush and haircloth, sofas, [illegible] centre tables, rosewood and mahogany [illegible] with a very large assortment of other furniture, &c. The public may rest assured that every article in this sale will be sold to pay advances. N. B.—The furniture will be on view and the catalogues ready this afternoon. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

ROBERT R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of extensive stock of cabinet made furniture, consisting of suites of furniture for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, libraries, &c., and a general assortment of every other article in the line, also 6 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, piano stools, superior oil-paintings, French plate pier glasses and mirrors, clocks, silver plated ware, French china and glass ware, cutlery, fancy goods, &c., the whole of which will [illegible] to pay advances; descriptive catalogues on morning of sale. N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipment at a reasonable charge.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE OF 82 LOTS AND [illegible] on 9th-av. and 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and [illegible]—A. J. BLEECKER will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property, comprising about 80 lots and gores on the east and west sides of 9th-av., between 54th and 58th sts., the balance being located on the streets. This is the first extensive sale of the season, and is well worth the attention of purchasers, being an unusual opportunity for lucrative investment. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, the largest stock of diamond jewelry [illegible] this year, consisting brooches, earrings, [illegible] and bracelets, set single and in clusters, [illegible] emerald and pearl sets, all of which are [illegible] the best artists of the day, together with gold [illegible] hunting or open-face levers, made by Roskell, [illegible], Johnson, and other celebrated makers; lepines, [illegible] and vierge watches; also, a large lot of gold [illegible] chains, fob and vest chains, plated ware, &c., by order of E. Bernstein, Pawnbroker.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTRA AUCTION SALE OF GREAT VARIETY of new and second hand furniture, oil paintings, mirrors, gold jewelry, piano-forte, carpeting, silver [illegible], gold pens, fans, fancy goods, &c., at No. 79 Nassau-st., by THOS. MORRELL, THIS SATURDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; all the above goods, in large and rich variety, which must be sold this morning. N. B.—Description would be impossible. Examination previous to sale is requested. Ladies attend as well as gentlemen. Should any article not prove satisfactory, not required to take the same.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION, FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—By W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY (Saturday,) Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 18 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 12 new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of excellent tone and fully warranted by the makers. Can be examined previous to sale, the whole of which will be positively sold without reserve, to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN M. SANDS, of the City of New-York, baker, has this day made an assignment to me of all his estate, both real and personal, in trust, to pay his debts and liabilities, and all persons having claims against the said John M. Sands are requested to furnish an account of the same to the undersigned, at the office of Clason & English, Counselors-at-Law, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, and all persons indebted to the said John M. Sands, are requested to make immediate payment thereof to me at the same place.
W. H. MICHAELS, Assignee.
New-York, Nov. 19, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED, under and by virtue of the power above conferred, will sell on the premises corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, on Monday, the 1st of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock in trade of John M. Sands, of the City of New-York, baker, consisting of 3 horses, 4 carts, and the necessary harness, and the general stock in trade of a baker.
W. H. MICHAELS, Assignee.
New-York, Nov., 1856.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The advertiser has to dispose of the entire right of a section of this City, of the exclusive patent-right for saws, for the resawing of lumber. It is a business of growing importance, and the work by these machines is done much better, and with greater rapidity, than by any other. Also, a mill-right for the same, together with a fire-proof building, the lease of the lots, a steam engine, two large circular saws, two planing machines, shafting, &c., now in operation. The proprietor would retain an interest in the same if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 309 West 18th-st. N. P. LABARTE.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A STORE, SPLENDIDLY fitted up in the most complete manner, and in the best location for a first-class business, is offering for sale. Price $3,000; established upwards of 25 years. A branch of the business, quite independent of the store, can alone realize $2,000 per annum. Apply to SYLVESTER HONDLOW, Esq., Montague-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100.—A DENTIST, ABOUT LEAVING A [illegible] established country practice of $1,500 a year [illegible] good practitioner, and one he can recommend, to take his office. It can be had with the furniture or without it, or with a part of it. Price of the furniture [illegible]. Office rent very low. Address at once Box No. 107 Daily Herald office.

CAMPHENE, FLUID AND OIL STORE FOR SALE.—One of the best stands in the City, now doing a cash business of $30 to $50 per day; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 60 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 153 and 155 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

GREAT BARGAIN—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—the Evening Shades tavern, No. 24 Duane-st., corner Broadway. Call from 3 to 6.

## BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., next Grace Church. No. 12 Chambers-st., and No. 53 Ann-st.
Second edition now ready.
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN. Just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 53 Ann-st.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of full enameled playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

## [illegible]

[illegible] BANKERS, [illegible]
[illegible] WALES [illegible]
[illegible] OF SCOTLAND,
[illegible] BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
[illegible] £1 upwards, at 30 per £ [illegible].
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 28 Wall-st. References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THE STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Lawrence, | Greene C. Bronson, | Watts Sherman, |
| Edwin D. Morgan, | Daniel S. Miller, | B. F. Wheelwright, |
| Erastus Corning, | Caleb O. Halsted, | Edmund Coffin, |
| James Suydam, | Thos. W. Pearsall, | Thomas Slocomb, |
| Shepherd Knapp, | Peter Cooper, | Clinton Gilbert, |
| William Tucker, | Thomas Tileston, | Cornelius Smith, |
| Royal Phelps, | John J. Phelps, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| John J. Cisco, | Wilson G. Hunt, | J. H. Ward, |
| Jacob Harsen, | D. H. Arnold, | Daniel D. Lord, |
| James S. Seymour, | Charles E. Bill, | |

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date [illegible],) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for seven Trustees of the Gardiner Gold Mining Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of said Company, No. 15 Nassau-st. The poll will be kept open till 1 o'clock P. M. Per order. RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 19, 1856.—The annual election for ten Directors of this Company will be held, at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1856.—Subscribers are requested to pay in the balance of their subscription to the capital stock of the Company at this office on or before Tuesday next, the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

## BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st October, 1856:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net assets 31st July, 1856, per last statement. | | $3,500,026 12 |
| RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER. | | |
| For premiums and policy fees.... | $178,869 83 | |
| For interest | 1,305 12 | |
| For Annuities | 498 60 | |
| | $180,666 65 | |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Paid for losses by death and additions to same | $59,392 80 | |
| Paid for surrendered policies and reduction of premiums | 8,220 87 | |
| Paid for expense account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, &c. | 12,171 26 | |
| Paid for Commissions | 7,040 21 | |
| Paid for Advertising, Postage, Taxes and Exchange | 2,971 25 | |
| Paid for Annuities | 663 70 | |
| Balance due Agents | 65 75—90,444 34 | |
| Net increase for the quarter | | 90,221 71 |
| Net assets Oct. 31, 1856 | | $3,590,249 83 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company | $99,049 12 | |
| Invested in Bond and Mortgage | 3,401,361 83 | |
| Bills Receivable, and advanced for Fire Insurance | 2,282 07 | |
| Deposited for Taxes | 4,167 41 | |
| Due from Agents | 83,419 65—$3,590,249 83 | |
| Number of Policies in force Nov. 1, 1856 | | 9,702 |
| Net increase in Policies for the quarter | | 195 |
| Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of increase | | $3,756 13 |

I have examined the above, and believe it to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fred. S. Winston, | Richard Patrick, | Alfred Edwards, |
| Millard Fillmore, | Joseph Blunt, | Lucius Robinson, |
| David Hoadley, | Nathaniel Hayden, | Sam D. Babcock, |
| William V. Brady, | Jonathan Miller, | George S. Coe, |
| Henry A. Smythe, | Abraham Bininger, | Chas. J. Stedman, |
| Rob. H. McCurdy, | John P. Yelverton, | Cephas H. Norton, |
| John V. L. Pruyn, | John Wadsworth, | John P. Treadwell |
| William Betts, | Wm. J. Bunker, | Ezra Wheeler, |
| I. Green Pearson, | S. M. Cornell, | Wm. H. Popham, |
| William Moore, | S. E. Sproulls, | Lycurgus Edgerton, |
| John H. Swift, | John M. Stuart, | W. Smith Brown, |
| Wm. E. Dodge, | Hamlin Blake, | George R. Clark, |

F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Nov. 1, 1856.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
161,'55-1awly2 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d22,'54-1awly2 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, November 15, 1856.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. E. BUCK, Cashier.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership under the style of WAINWRIGHT & NORRIS, for the transaction of a Stock Commission business. J. H. WAINWRIGHT, JOHN S. NORRIS.
New-York, Nov. 20, 1856. No. 1 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between D. G. & A. J. JOHNSON is dissolved, by mutual consent. A. J. JOHNSON having bought out the concern, all accounts will be settled by him. D. G. JOHNSON. A. J. JOHNSON.
New-York, Nov. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBID paying or trusting any person on my account from this date, without a written order from me.
Nov. 21, 1856. [illegible]

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front store and lot, No. [illegible] Broadway, on the west side, running through to Trinity-place. The property is owned by Messrs. Lottimer & Large. Mr. Large having retired from the firm, the property will be sold to close the concern. The property is 25 feet front by about 217 feet in depth. It can be seen on application on the premises. For terms and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—No. 35 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Lot runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 35 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 160 4th-st. Lowest price, $8,000.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 38th-st., near 4th-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, No. 86, now ready to be occupied, built in the most substantial and artistic style, with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 130 East 31st-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 25x48 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.
P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE CO., will sell cottage houses or country seats of any size, on easy terms payment. Location unsurpassed; growing rapidly. Time 30 minutes. Four houses now ready to sell or rent. C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

## HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, NEAR MADISON-square, to a small genteel family. The parlors and rooms are handsome, and furnished with marble mantels, gas and Croton water, with the privilege of a bath-room. Apply immediately at the Real Estate office of SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, No. 1300 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY CONVENIENT APARTMENTS, suitable for housekeeping, in a first-class house, having the modern improvements, and located in the vicinity of Union-square. Rent moderate, and will be let only to a small, quiet family, of respectability. For further information, apply to Mr. ROWE, office No. 48 4th-av.

TO LET—VERY LOW, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, the desirable and convenient three-story dwelling house, No. 125 Hammond-st. near Greenwich-st., in complete order, with all the modern conveniences. Rent $350 from now to May next. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.
FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, to a small family, until May. It has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 230 4th-st., West, and near Broadway.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 126 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREMISES No. 90 Thompson-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 ft., with excellent side, front and rear lights, with water-closets and Croton water in the building. Also a 10-horse power engine and boiler with shafting. Also, store No. 399 Broadway; for full particulars inquire in the store.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office Entrance on 4th-av.

NO. 40 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Two front rooms to let on reasonable terms, in this house, near 5th-av. and Club House.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAIN—FORTY-five acres of land with dwelling and out-houses; all kinds of fruit in abundance; with fine view of the North River, about twenty miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Tarrytown. Apply to HENRY LINDSLEY, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

## STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES, FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE.
Of 1¼ and 2 inches diameter.
CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.
OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.
*To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.*
GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,800, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purpose where water-pipes are used.
I would also say, that for conveying water or gas under ground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.
Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.
For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 242 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.
The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:
ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.
SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.
SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.
ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.
Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.
STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Block Tin, | Old Copper, | Old Lead, | Spelter, |
| Antimony, | Ingot Copper, | Pig Lead, | Solder, |
| Babbitt, | Brazier's Copper, | Sheet Lead, | Pig Iron. |
| | ALSO, | | |
| Cut Nails, | Pump Chain, | Axes, | Files, |
| Wrought Nails, | Wagon Axles, | Shovels, | Vises, |
| Rivets, Bolts, | Blasting Fuse, | Crow Bars, | Anvils, |
| Nuts, Washers, | Horse Shoes, | Picks, | Bellows. |
| | ALSO, | | |
| Engine Oil, | Cast Steel, | Fink's Crucibles, | |
| Lard Oils, | German Steel, | Hardware Paper, | |
| Whale Oils, | Iron Wire, | Manila Paper, | |
| London Emery, | Brass and Copper do., | Bellows Pipes, | |
| Refined Borax, | Sheet Brass, | Bellows Nails. | |

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 262 South-st., and No. 499 Water-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. For sale and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's. celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every variety of style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos, new and second-hand, at great bargains, for cash or good notes, or will be rented and rent applied on purchase. Fine 7-octave, new Pianos for $225. Second-hand Pianos for $15, $30, $61 to $175.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without eolian. Manufactory Nos. 266 and 168 East 31st-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 463 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at G. BERGQVIST'S Piano-warerooms, 44 West 15th-st.

## FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & FABB, No. 21 Green-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At E. F. BARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

## MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The voluntary testimony of numerous citizens, who owe their restoration to health under the blessing of Providence to this celebrated herbal remedy, proves that for those who languish under the pain of rheumatism, for the scrofulous, the blotched, pimpled, and disfigured; the sufferers from tumors, cancers, and abscesses; the victims of diseased livers; for the dyspeptic and enfeebled, there is now every reason for hope! Thousands of such cases have been cured by this preparation, and thousands and tens of thousands may yet be restored to health by its use.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, [illegible], and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.
No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can—he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."
SURE CURE.—The Greatest Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases; the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Price $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old-established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8 daily. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York, wishes the ladies to understand that she is a regular educated physician, a graduate of this City, has great success in curing female complaints and all diseases of the urinary organs, general diseases, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by medical treatment. Convenient rooms are provided during their illness at her house. Consultations either in person or by mail strictly confidential. Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL, Female Physician.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET.—May be consulted privately, on delicate diseases. Dr. C. has had greater experience in this class of complaints than any medical man in New-York. His treatment is both safe and simple, and all suffering from old chronic complaints, would do well to call on him without delay. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed in all cases undertaken.

STAMMERING, ETC., PERMANENTLY and radically cured, by the successful Dr. JONES, without pain or operation, generally in from one to four hours. He is so sure of being able to cure any, and all cases that he requires no pay until he is successful. Office Rooms, No. 571 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel,) New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Office, No. 548 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 369 Post-Office.

YOUR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO the "CHILDBIRTH PAIN ALLEVIATOR," advertised fully in the *Daily News*. Send for a circular.
F. BRUNOU, M. D., No. 265 Bowery, New-York.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 59 Beaver-st.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

## FOR EUROPE.

[illegible] NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising this line are the—
ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, April 26 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 14 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 10 | 1856 | Wednesday, May [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 24 | 1856 | Wednesday, June 11 | 1856 |
| Saturday, June 7 | 1856 | Wednesday, June 25 | 1856 |
| Saturday, June 21 | 1856 | Wednesday, July [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, July 5 | 1856 | Wednesday, July 23 | 1856 |
| Saturday, July 19 | 1856 | Wednesday, Aug. [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 2 | 1856 | Wednesday, Aug. [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. [illegible] | 1856 | Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 30 | 1856 | Wednesday, Sept. 17 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 13 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 1 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 27 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 15 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. 11 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 29 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. [illegible] | 1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 12 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 8 | 1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 26 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 22 | 1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 10 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 6 | 1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 24 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 20 | 1856 | | |

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston. Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...... Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York...... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston...... Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York. Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston. Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...... Wednesday, Dec. 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon.................$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon.................110
In Second Cabin.................60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow, direct, as under:
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK. Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship BALTIC, JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
*The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.*

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, Captain A. TACK, will leave for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—In First Cabin, $75; in Second Cabin, $50; in Steerage, $30.
For Freight or Passage apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, 2,800 tons, will sail from foot of 9th-st., East River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK,

| TO SAN FRANCISCO, Including Isthmus Transit. | | TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $175 | First Cabin | $75 |
| Second Cabin | 125 | Second Cabin | 60 |
| Steerage | 75 | Steerage | 25 |

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS Company, No. 124 Broadway, will forward their express to California via Nicaragua, per steamer TEXAS, THIS DAY, (Nov. 22,) in charge of special messenger.
Parcels and letters received to 2½ o'clock.
BERFORD & CO.

CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE—THE STEAMER TEXAS will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from foot of Beach-st., North River, instead of 24th inst., as advertised.
CHARLES MORGAN & SON, No. 2 Bowling-green.

CALIFORNIA—THE STEAMER TEXAS WILL sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from foot of 9th-st., East River, instead of 24th-st., as advertised. CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MINIATURES ON JEWELRY.—THE ATTENTION of the American public is respectfully invited to LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S miniature copies from daguerreotype likenesses. They may be seen at No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 12, and are not only exquisitely beautiful, but the tints being burnt into a metallic flux, are incorrodible, absolutely imperishable and indestructible either from use or any known agency.
The application of enamelled or encaustic painting on brooches, bracelets, watches, breastpins, buttons or even on minuter surfaces, is now very successfully adopted, and embraces not only ideal subjects, but is very suitable for miniatures, combining a most accurate portrait, with the intrinsic and sterling value of neat or costly jewelry, and constituting a novel and appropriate form for presents, or convenient mementos of departed or distant friends.
The subscriber, (who will be most happy to show specimens of this charming novelty in the fashionable world, to ladies or gentlemen who may honor him with a visit,) has secured the services of the most talented enamel painters of Paris and Geneva, and upon delivery of a daguerreotype with verbal description of color and complexion, is in a position to execute any order confided to him, without loss of time. L. SCHNEIDER, Agent for Montandon's Geneva watches and jewelry, No. 167 Broadway Room No. 12.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!—The subscriber, who has been in business in Wall-st. for 18 years past, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices:
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled......$24 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled...........28 00
Fine Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers.....58 00
And, also, all kinds of English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches, made by Cooper, Johnson, M. J. Tobias, Beesley, Harrison, and all other celebrated makers, very low. Also, the celebrated Levers and Chronometers made by Jules Jurgensen of Copenhagen, the most perfect timekeepers in the world. Also, English and Swiss Pocket Chronometers and Magic Watches; Watches which wind up and set the hands without a key; Beautiful Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies; Independent Second and Quarter-Second Watches for timing horses, and all other styles of Watches. Gold and Silver, at less than usual prices. Watches and Jewelry exchanged. All Watches warranted to keep good time.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

BREAD!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT SIZE, GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. [illegible]-av., corner of [illegible]-st. He is selling 18 lbs. for one shilling.

## RAILROADS.

[illegible]
[illegible] SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] New-York and Erie, New-York Central, [illegible] Railroads to Toledo [illegible] the Great West. For through tickets [illegible] apply at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] JOHN F. PORTER, [illegible].

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. [illegible], 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., [illegible] Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. [illegible] at 12 M., for Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS run through, connecting [illegible]. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $3 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
6:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:50 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6 A. M., and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:35 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 5:15, and 10:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:15 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:30 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 6 A. M., Express, 2:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Hill's Railway Guide.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; 22 M., 22 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVE FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6½, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN A. POST AND WILLIAM S. ANDERSON against CORNELIUS G. GARRISON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of July, 1856, on four hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-seven cents, and from the [illegible] of October, 1856, on one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and [illegible] cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1856. ST. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.
The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Oct. 24, 1856. ST. A. ADAMS,
o25-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—PATRICK HOGARTY, Plaintiff, against MARTIN RAFFERTY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the above entitled Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my offices, (Nos. 16 and 18,) in Whitlock's Building, at the Southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest from the 22d day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, September 29, 1856. FRANCIS BYRNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was filed with said Clerk on the first day of October, 1856. F. BYRNE, Att'y for Plaintiff.
o18-law6wS*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated Sept. 20, 1856.
MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.
s27-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of [illegible], No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856.
CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix.
o11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 100 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 17, 1856.
o18-law6mS* PETER KAUTH, Administrator.

## COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:
Lump.................[illegible]
Steamboat.................[illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces.................[illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates.................[illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.................[illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.................[illegible]
Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes, also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner [illegible]-st., Nos. 127 and 129 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

## REMOVALS.

GELPCKE & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 38 WILLIAM-ST.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Bills.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from [illegible] selected.

[illegible] own Corpse.

[illegible] has his own funeral, [illegible] and so did PAT BURKE of [illegible], but he attended his corpse while on [illegible] cemetery!

[illegible] a strange story, but it is veritably true. [illegible] of a laboring man, and when work is not brisk [illegible] he goes to the country in search of it. [illegible] out of town on Friday, and on Saturday his [illegible] wife, [illegible], was brought the painful [illegible] that he had been killed on the Hudson River Railroad, at Tarrytown. She hastened to the place [illegible], and there beheld and fully recognized the mutilated remains of her darlin' PAT. She put the body in a handsome mahogany coffin, and had it conveyed to her residence in the City. Here friends and neighbors assembled, numerously. The "pipes and tobacco" were bought, the mug passed round, and the corpse was "waked" in the "rale ould style."

The funeral was to take place on Sunday afternoon, [illegible] at that hour the hearse and a large number of [illegible] carriages, well filled with mourners, drove up to the residence of the widow BURKE. The widow [illegible] would not be comforted. She kissed the cold lips of her departed husband again and again, and it was with difficulty she could be prevented from taking one more last lingering look at him who was no more.

The coffin was placed in the hearse, and the cortege moved slowly along towards Calvary Cemetery.

In half an hour after PAT. BURKE appeared in the [illegible] at his own house. He saw at once that something had taken place. Thoughts of elopements and murders rushed wildly through his brain. Greatly [illegible] he bolted up-stairs and into the apartments of a neighbor, without so much as saying "by your leave." Two women to whom he was well known, fainted when they saw the apparition, and were with difficulty revived. At last when they had sufficiently recovered to speak, they were asked by PAT. in loud and excited tones:

"Where's the missis? where's me wife? Spake quickly!"

"She's gone to yer funeral, sure, PAT.—ain't ye dead?"

"Ain't I dead? what in the —— do ye mane, woman? ain't I here?"

"Arrah, PAT, jewel, you know yer dead! Sure wasn't I at yer wake meself?"

"Then where's me corpse?"

"Gone to the burying ground half an hour ago, [illegible]"

PAT stopped for nothing more. He fancied how [illegible] stood, and rushing wildly from the house pursued his corpse up the avenues. He ran fast and long, and had the satisfaction of overtaking his funeral just as it was about to go on board the ferry-boat that [illegible] Calvary Cemetery.

"Stop there," he cried, springing forward and seizing the head of the horse attached to the hearse. "Stop there, I tell ye, or, by the powers, I'll massacre every mother's son of ye!"

Then rushing back to the next carriage, which contained his wife, he pulled open the door, and exhibited himself freely perspiring and greatly agitated.

The scene that ensued (as the magazinists say) may be imagined but cannot be described. The widow BURKE fainted, as did all the other women in the carriages, while the men struggled for exit by the other door. The uproar spread, and the aid of the police would have been called, had not the widow recovered from her swoon and fully recognized the presence of her dead husband.

As it was, many were not a little angered at PAT's unwarranted interference, while PAT, on seeing the corpse, was greatly chagrined that his wife should mistake "such an ugly spalpeen for her purty PAT," but when he saw his wife's pale face and tearful eyes, he thanked his stars that he had such a loving wife, and that he was not yet dead.

The hearse and its contents were turned round and driven to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, while those who had left the wake-house mourning returned to be merry.

All admitted the joke to be a good one, except PAT, who avers that it's no joke to be buried before one's time!

An inquest upon the corpse was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner HILLS, and a verdict rendered "That the unknown deceased came to his death by being run over on the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown." It was then interred in Potter's Field.

### Fires.

IN EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.

At 20 minutes of 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the piano-forte manufactory on the estate of A. S. [illegible], Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East Twenty-second-street. One of the buildings, a two-story rear one, was totally destroyed, and one in front was considerably damaged.

The loss in stock and machinery amounts to about $8,000. Insured for $6,000 in six different Companies. The building was the property of Madam [illegible], and was worth about $3,000—fully insured. Mr. ROGERS occupied the second floor of the burned building as a piano action factory. Loss $600—no insurance. The fourth and fifth floors of the front building are in the occupancy of JOHN C. FUCHS, as a [illegible] department. His loss is about $300; insured for $300.

The fire originated in the engine room in the rear building.

The dwelling of Prof. WEBSTER, in Lexington-avenue, was saved only by the exertions of citizens who kept the outside and roof constantly wet. It was once on fire.

CORNER COENTIES-SLIP AND SOUTH-STREET.

About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of building No. 28½ South-street, occupied by WILLIAM A. CROSLIUS as a sail-loft. It spread rapidly, and bursting through the skylight made a light discernible at a great distance, and lit up the river and shipping magnificently. On all the floors more or less damage was done. Third floor occupied by WILLIAM T. MERRICK, flour dealer; entrance No. 26 Coenties-slip. Second floor occupied as offices by JAMES HAND, shipping agent for the Philadelphia line of schooner packets, CHARLES WOODS, shipping master, and by THOMPSON & HUNTER, shipping agents. That portion of the building numbered 28 South-street sustained some damage also. A German named [illegible] occupies the first floor as a liquor store. The occupant of No. 28½, a German liquor-dealer, [illegible] sustained some damage also. The inside of the building, as far down as the second story, was gutted, and the roof burned off.

The building No. 26 Coenties-slip was damaged to the extent of about $1,000. It is insured for $6,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company. The entire loss is estimated at between $8,000 and $10,000. We were unable to obtain the insurances, as all the owners were absent.

### Destructive Fire at Yorkville.

A serious fire occurred at Yorkville on Thursday night, at 12½ o'clock in Mr. DYE's stable in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The stable contained two valuable horses, which were burned. The fire communicated to the Nineteenth Ward Station-House, to an unoccupied stable owned by Mr. MURPHY, and to three small dwelling-houses, all of which were totally destroyed. The dwellings were occupied by a number of families, who made their escape without accident, but lost nearly everything they possessed. The amount of damage was not ascertained. Mr. DYE's carpenter-shop was seriously damaged, and his loss altogether is estimated at $1,000. No. 45 Hose was the first to bring a stream to bear upon the flames. It was found very difficult to obtain a speedy supply of water, owing to the elevation of the ground, so that the fire was under good headway before the firemen could get to work.

### Death of Ex-Police Justice Bogart.

Ex-Police Justice ABRAHAM BOGART died yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 87 Vandam-street. He was about 50 years of age. Justice BOGART was a large-hearted man, and was well liked by all who knew him well. His faults and misfortunes, whatever they were, arose from an impulse too generous and a confidence too implicit.

After a most delightful day, a warm rain set in about dusk last night, and sustained itself according to promise up to the hour of our getting to press. The weather-wise say that the remainder of November will be wet—enough so to fill the ponds, before which, according to the old Indian rule, it is impossible for Winter to set in. So if the weather-wise are well posted, Winter will be upon us just about the first of December—and this is Capt. Cuttle's opinion.

Another colony of children left New-York yesterday afternoon for the West, accompanied by Rev. C. C. TOWNSEND, of Iowa, who will find homes for them. The number was about [illegible], and their ages ranged from [illegible] to fifteen years. They were fitted up for the journey and sent away by Mr. PEASE, of the Five Points House of Industry, and the Children's Aid Society. They were well clothed, and anticipated the excitement of travel as though it were to be only a pleasant excursion to Staten Island or Hoboken.

The series of lectures which, according to public announcement, was to have been delivered by [illegible], Esq., of South Carolina, before the Young Men's Lecture Association of this City, seems to have been discontinued. A number of persons met last evening at Dr. CHAPIN's church, the place designated, but no [illegible] the lecturer [illegible]

[illegible] number of the Committee of [illegible] presented [illegible] hour at which the [illegible] to commence, the ladies and gentlemen [illegible]

The Croton water pipes burst in the Superior Court building in the Park a few nights since, and the fireman was compelled to knock several holes in the plastering of the wall in order to let the water out. The appearance of the ceiling in the entrance hall is not so elegant as it might be in consequence, and is certainly open to objection. The Croton should be committed to competent plumbers for contempt of Court.

[illegible] Is to be launched from the yard of WEBB & BELL, Greenpoint, at 4½ P. M. this day, the packet-bark *Jane Daggett*, of 950 tons register. This vessel is intended for DUNHAM & DIMON's line of Glasgow packets, under command of Capt. F. M. LAMBERT.

Messrs. JAMES MURPHY & Co., Fulton Iron Works, have completed the propeller for the United States frigate *Niagara*. The propeller is of brass, and is said to be the largest in the world, weighing over 31,000 pounds.

### A Card—"Old Brewery."

The Ladies of the Five Points Mission desire to present their thanks to the friends who have so liberally contributed for their sixth Thanksgiving Festival, thereby enabling them to furnish a supper to 1,500 persons, and a sufficiency to supply many destitute families in the locality the following day; and particularly to the proprietors of the following hotels and restaurants: Astor, Merchant's, National, Howard, Carlton, St. Nicholas, St. Dennis, Gramercy Park, Florence, Crook's, Goslings & Keefe's; also to the dealers of Washington, Fulton and Centre markets, who gave a bountiful supply, and over 4,000 oysters from dealers at the foot of Spring-street.

To the booksellers and toy merchants who gave such liberal donations that each child in the school, of over 350, left the chapel with a Thanksgiving present. Besides the handsome amount of $564 49 contributed towards the new school building in course of erection.

The Ladies also acknowledge themselves under great obligation to Capt. DOWLING, of the Police, and his assistants, for the excellent order preserved during the day and evening. N. MEAD, Missionary.

### Miscellaneous.

HAD HIS HEAD CUT WITH A BOTTLE.—MICHAEL MCGOWAN had his head cut with a bottle by some malicious person unknown, at the porter-house No. 142 Chatham-street, on Thursday night. He was badly hurt. A Sixth Ward policeman took him to the City Hospital.

FEARFUL FALL.—A woman named MARY FOSTER, residing at No. 97 James-street, fell from the fourth story of that building to the sidewalk, on Thursday evening, and was very seriously injured. She was sent to the City Hospital.

FELL FROM A STAGE.—An unknown man fell from one of the South-street stages on Thursday, and bruised himself badly. He was taken to the Hospital.

A GERMAN DISPENSARY.—The physicians of the German Society have obtained the building No. 277 Tenth-street, for a Dispensary and Surgery. The Dispensary will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. There are different rooms for the different sexes, and a separate room for the operations. The medicines are paid for by the German Society. The physicians are, 27 in number, divided into four sections as follows:

*For Internal Diseases*—Drs. Löwe, Wunderlich, Brüninghausen, Schwartzenberg, Regensburger, Pieper, Schultze and Heinzman. *For External Diseases*—(Surgery)—Drs. Uhl, Meir, Rösler, Eisler, Fischer and Hessler. *For Eye, Ear and Skin Diseases*—Drs. Schweich, Tellkampf, Welcker, Holdemann, Bran and Köhler. *For Diseases of Women and Children*—Drs. Schwab, Grevel, Nagell, Segnitz, Hansen, G. Müller, Vennagut and Klein.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, held on Tuesday, intelligence was received, that the inhabitants of Sinoe were in a very distressed condition, arising from the late war in that section of the country—four towns had been destroyed, and the inhabitants left in a most destitute condition. The people of Monrovia and some other places have done all in their power to alleviate the most urgent wants of the sufferers, yet much is still to be done. It was deemed a very proper course to appeal to the merchants and others of this City for provisions and other necessary articles. This, we suppose, will be officially done by Rev. Mr. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The population of the First Ward is 13,486; of the Third Ward, 7,909; of the Fourth Ward, 22,063. All the evangelical churches, including a mission-hall and a floating Bethel, will seat, in the First Ward, 1,900; in the Third Ward, 1,600; in the Fourth Ward, 2,300. Total population of the three Wards, 44,290; total sittings, 5,800, which is about one seat for every thirteen persons.

The Corporation of Trinity Church have allowed a portion of the sidewalk along the side of St. Paul's Church, on Vesey-street, between Broadway and Chapel-street, to be added to the carriage-way. By this concession, Vesey-street is widened six feet, while an eight-feet sidewalk, ample for the use of foot passengers, is left on the South side of the street.

A little child named MARY MATTHEWS, living at No. 56 Wickliffe-street, Newark, N. J., was so shockingly burned on Tuesday evening by her clothes taking fire, as to cause death in about an hour-and-a-half. She was playing with a brush-broom in front of the fire, and her clothes took fire by accident.

Among the passengers in the ill-fated French steamer *Lyonnais* was J. H. BAILEY, Esq., and wife, of this city. Mr. BAILEY was the son of the late THEODORUS BAILEY, formerly Postmaster of this city, and with his wife is supposed to be among the lost.


[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!! OVERCOATS!!!

Velvet Vests, Velvet Vests, Velvet Vests,

at EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., Between Gold and Cliff.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Black Cloth Surtouts and Raglans | $10 |
| Petersham Overcoats | $4 to 12 |
| Ribbed Beaver Surtouts | 10 |
| Lion-skin Overcoats | 8 |
| Super Beaver Overcoats | 15 |
| Splendid Pilot Overcoats | 10 |
| Black and Fancy Velvet Vests | $2 to 8 |
| Rich Moire Antique Vests | 8 |
| Fashionable Cloth Frock Coats | $5 to 18 |
| Cashmere Business Coats | $3 50 to 10 |

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

*To the Editor of the Evening Mirror:*

SIR: In the Police reports of the DAILY TIMES of the 19th inst., I am charged by FRANK LESLIE with "*grand larceny*," committed "*at night*." The true version of the matter is as follows:—I purchased the goods from him and have his bill receipted for the same. I rented the room containing the said goods from him to May 1st, 1857, paid the rent of the same in advance, and have his bill receipted for the same. I held a policy of insurance on the goods transferred to me by FRANK LESLIE.

When he failed for the sum of $54,000, and represented to his creditors that this property "BELONGED EXCLUSIVELY TO HIM," and I also made the discovery that his proper name, in England, before he left there for this land of promise, was "HENRY CARTER," and not "FRANK LESLIE," I became alarmed for the safety of my property, and removed it at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, choosing broad day light for the removal of my goods.

ROBERT PRINCE, No. 197 Jay-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

IODINE WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

ANDERS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, has done and is doing it daily. People cured by it thoroughly can be referred to as witnesses. Fever and Ague is easily cured by it, and very quickly. So is Scrofula; so is Palsy, even, and Inflammatory Rheumatism, as well as Diseases of the Heart, Liver Complaints, &c. Money returned if a cure is not effected. It is indorsed by the most distinguished of the Medical Faculty. Sold $1 per bottle, by ANDERS & FORBIOK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 669 Broadway, corner of Fourteenth-street; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; No. 42 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; No. 50 Montgomery-street, Jersey City; No. 151 Grand-street, Williamsburg.

[Advertisement.]

If a disappointed politician wants to disguise the mortification he may feel for the issue of the last great and glorious struggle, let him go to KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and buy and wear one of his beautiful Fall HATS; they are so becoming, and will make him look so handsome, that none will suspect he is not happy. If he wants to be, as well as seem happy, let him comfort himself with some of KNOX's rich, warm [illegible] he cannot feel otherwise.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Finished in Mezzotint and Water-color, equal to Miniatures. They are especially appropriate as Gifts for the approaching holidays.

COPYING.

Family Portraits, Works of of Art, Statues and Engravings, or Daguerreotypes copied by the Photograph with perfect fidelity. Any required number of Pictures may be made from one sitting. Persons possessing rare Works of Art will find the Photograph of great service in reproducing them.

The largest Gallery and finest Collection in New-York.

Strangers respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR GURNEY.—Three medals were awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best untouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Two medals and a diploma awarded to CHARLES D. FREDRICKS at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographs. The gold medals awarded to GURNEY & FREDRICKS last year, were for Photographs, colored by the talented corps of French artists now with Mr. F., at his magnificent Gallery of Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of the pictures made at this establishment.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & CO., Office No. 278 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO MOTHERS.—Ladies in the nursery will find the KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. A few drops are sufficient for a bowl of water. Its cooling and refreshing properties render it very grateful and desirable. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance.

[Advertisement.]

Bordeaux Wines, Italian Oil, Anisette, &c., landing ex *Ella*.

English Cheese, landing ex *Southampton*.

LEA & PERRIN's Worcestershire sauce, landing ex *Albert Gallatin*.

MUIR & SON's Edinburgh Ale, in good order, just landed. For sale by

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great bill of performance of Thanksgiving night Manager PURDY had repeated last evening, and even that could not accommodate all the disappointed, and to-night the same pieces are to be performed, viz.: "Wealth and Worth," "School in an Uproar," and "O'Neal the Great." This will give all an opportunity of seeing them.

[Advertisement.]

White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purge the system at this season of the year with a few doses of this wonderful medicine. It acts upon the liver and stomach, purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TOM THUMB's Farewell Benefit and last appearance at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon and evening. "Dred" will be played on both occasions, the little General as *Tom Tit*. This is positively his last appearance in America. Never a chance to see him again. Give him a bumper!

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First Premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, N. Y.; and also the First Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—TESTIMONIAL.—"*Resolved*, That the system here pursued is far superior to any other. It is invaluable to the legal student." Passed unanimously by the students. Next term begins on 1st January. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, at ROGERS', corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Extensive stock; new styles; great variety. The lowest prices ever asked in the trade affixed to every garment, and no deviation therefrom.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S Pills remove every morbid affection, perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, and renovate the enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor. Established 105 years. Principal Office No. 43 Canal-street, New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

AT HOME.—Prof. FOWLER, Phrenologist, may be found daily at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where he gives charts, with full written descriptions of character of men, women and children.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.


AN "out-West" editor thus moralizes on the routine of editorial duties: The poorest blind horse, in the most uncompromising bark-mill, has his moments of relaxation. To him the sound of the dinner bell, announcing noon, is a tocsin of joy, and he looks forward with grateful anticipation to his prandial oats and mill feed. The wearisome round is stopped; the unlubricated gudgeons quaver out a last squeak and cease their complaining; the trace-chain rattles over the animal's back, and he attempts a youthful caper as he moves off, a happy old horse. With him there are no anticipatory woes; he works in a circle, but a certain number of turns are sure to bring a respite. But with the editor it is otherwise; his life is, as Mr. Mantilini feelingly remarks "one dem'd grind;" his machine never stops. Hot weather, headaches, sickness or bound are no relief to his perpetual routine—for the paper must come out, and [illegible]

[illegible] General Assembly of Vermont [illegible] Tuesday morning, after a session of six weeks. Among the acts passed on Monday was one appropriating $20,000 for supplying the suffering poor in Kansas with food and clothing. This was a substitute for a bill which had previously been rejected. The substitute was adopted, 36 to 0, and passed, ayes 25, noes 2. It appropriates a sum not exceeding $20,000, to be used at the direction of the Governor, and on conditions obviating objections to the original bill.

MONTREAL WATER WORKS.—The engine house of the new water works at Montreal is an object of interest. This undertaking has been constructed by the city at an enormous expense, and is only now finished. The water from the river, immediately above the rapids, is conducted by a canal, five miles long, to a basin or settling cistern, where two large wheels, thirty-six feet in diameter, play upon two force pumps, which drive the water through iron pipes for about three miles to a double reservoir, immediately behind McGill College, on the mountain. These reservoirs are well worthy of a visit, were it only for the view of the city and surrounding country, afforded from the stone embankment. Strictly speaking, there is only one reservoir, divided for convenience of cleaning into two, by a solid stone wall, and capable of containing 20,000,000 of gallons. These basins have been cut entirely from the solid rock, of which the mountain is formed; the rest, or that part next to the city, being built of huge solid blocks of the same rock, joined with Roman cement. Thence, at an elevation of upwards of 200 feet above the river, the water is conducted throughout the whole city, and in the utmost abundance and purity, besides having this great advantage, that the elevation from which it flows will force it over the level of the highest houses in the town beneath.—*Montreal Transcript.*

ANOTHER SLAVE INSURRECTION DEFEATED.—Mr. GRAVES, Postmaster at Hallettsville, Lavaca Co., Texas, writes to the Galveston *Civilian* of the 9th inst., stating that a plot had been discovered of an intended rising in that neighborhood, on the 31st October. The citizens immediately met together at the residence of Mr. J. E. MARTIN, and examined his negroes and some others. They learned that Mr. DAVIDSON and two other men were at the head of the insurrection; that the place of rendezvous was a point called Pecan Mott, on the dividing ridge between Hallettsville and the Guadalupe; and that the negroes on the Guadalupe would meet them there. They were to visit the residences of their masters, kill them, and take all the arms and ammunition they could get, and fight their way to Mexico. DAVIDSON has been arrested, and has made a confession implicating a man named MOBLEY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK vs. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD.—The cause of the People of the State of New-York vs. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, late Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, and REUBEN QUINBY, JAMES W. SMITH and WILLIAM VAIL, his securities, has been referred to the following referees: ROBERT S. HART, of Westchester; SELAH SQUIRES, of New-York; and HENRY JENKINS, of Albany. We understand the suit is brought for the whole amount of the late Agent's bond, $25,000. Hon. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Attorney-General, will appear on behalf of the people, and MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD for himself and JAMES W. SMITH, and FRANCIS LARKIN, for Messrs. QUINBY and VAIL.—*Sing Sing Chronicle.*

The minutes of the Cincinnati Methodist Conference show a membership of whites, 28,750; colored 98; local preachers, 254; probationers, 2,356; total, 31,458; being a decrease over last year of 1,077. Of Sabbath Schools there are 419, with a list of 4,987 teachers, and 26,647 scholars. Of Missionary money raised we note the sum of $18,353 96. The exhibit in regard to the finances of the Ohio Wesleyan University shows the amount of assets over the indebtedness of the institution $182,262.

A number of persons have been indicted in Baltimore during the past and the present terms of the Criminal Court, for selling lottery policies in violation of the act of Assembly of 1856, which makes the offence a fine of two hundred dollars, one-half to the informer. The large sum coming to the informer in such cases has been an inducement to the presentation and indictment of so many.

A "Sea Island Planter" writes to the Charleston *Mercury* touching the shortness of the cotton crop.

## MARRIED.

GRAY—BANKS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. T. Demarest, WM. H. GRAY to ELIZA J., youngest daughter of Solomon Banks, Esq., of this City.

LYONS—PARSONS.—In this City, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 20, by Rev. James Millett, at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Mr. THOMAS MILTON LYONS, of Sackville, N. B., to Miss AGNES, youngest daughter of Mr. Parsons, of this City.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

BENNETT—SCOTT.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Dr. Dunbar, FRANCIS BENNETT to AMELIA MATILDA SCOTT.

VOORHIS—EARLE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, by Rev. C. T. Demarest, CHARLES H. VOORHIS, of Jersey City, to KATE ELIZABETH, daughter of Richard B. Earle, of the former place.

ROGERS—SHEDDERS.—At Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Mr. Bond, ELIZABETH B. ROGERS, of Norwich, to JAMES R. SHEDDERS, of New-York.

HUME—NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 20, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rector, Mr. WILLIAM H. HUME to Miss LIZZIE H., daughter of Daniel S. Norris, both of this City.

VAN WINKLE—RUMSEY.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. W. H. Sproule, JOHN W. VAN WINKLE, of Jersey City, to MARY E. RUMSEY, of the former place.

VAIL—VANDEVEER.—At Griggstown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Edw. P. Livingston, WM. H. VAIL, of Newmarket, N. J., to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Peter L. Vandeveer, of the former place.

GRACIE—MAYO.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. R. A. Hoffman, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Jr., of Elizabeth, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Edward C. Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

ALLISON—HOUSMAN.—At Haverstraw, Rockland Co., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. J. B. Gibson, Hon. BREWSTER J. ALLISON to ANNA E., daughter of William C. Housman, Esq., all of Haverstraw.

## DIED.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 20, JAMES G. MARTIN, of the firm of George W. Powers & Co., aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his brother, Benton H., also the officers and members of the 6th and 3d Companies of the National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BANYER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 21, MARIA BANYER, widow of Goldsborough Banyer, and daughter of the late John Jay, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 10 o'clock.

LEVENTWOUT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 21, SAML. LEVENTWOUT, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 21, of consumption, Mr. ROBT. T. TUTHILL, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Montgomery-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

WALLIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 20, Mr. JOHN S. WALLIS, aged 49 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, Christopher Heiser, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 Hubert-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

Montreal papers please copy.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 20, THOMAS H. THOMAS, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Wm. H., Saml. W., and Thos. F., and brother-in-law, Saml. Meeker, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 West 18th-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M., precisely. Funeral services will take place at Trinity Church, at 4 P. M.

BADEAU.—On Friday morning, Nov. 21, EMMA DEAN, youngest child of Edward C. and Cynthia Badeau, aged 1 [illegible] months and 10 days.

Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

PEARSON.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, Nov. 20, JAMES C. PEARSON, aged 28 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His funeral will take place from the New Jerusalem Church, corner of 5th and Garden sts., Hoboken, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 23d inst.

ABBOT.—In Salem, Mass., on Monday, Nov. 17, at the residence of his father, after a short and painful illness, DANIEL ENDICOTT ABBOT, formerly of this City, aged 25 years.

THOMPSON.—At Milansville, Pa., on Thursday morning, suddenly, of apoplexy, JOHN THOMPSON, formerly of this City.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Major and Joseph, and of his sons-in-law, Adams H. Gale and Robert S. Cushman, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Adams H. Gale, No. 121 East 13th-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., precisely.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 21.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Virginia 6s....s3 | 93½ | 100 | Reading R.R.....s60 | 81½ |
| 18,000 | Ten. State 6s '90.. | 91½ | 500 | do.........s3m | 80 |
| 10,000 | Mis. State 6s.... | 88 | 200 | do.........s13m | 80 |
| 500 | N. Y. Cen. Rd. 6s | 85½ | 100 | do.........s30 | 81 |
| 2,000 | Erie Rd. 1st m. bd. | [illegible] | 100 | do.........s60 | 81½ |
| 20,500 | Ill. Cen. Rd. bs..s3 | 91½ | 1100 | do.......... | 81½ |
| 1,000 | do.......... | 91½ | 400 | do.........b60 | 82½ |
| 17,000 | do.......... | 91½ | 300 | do.........b60 | 82½ |
| 5,000 | do........s60 | 91½ | 200 | do.........b30 | 82 |
| 2,000 | Ill. Free. B. w. p. | 86 | 350 | do.........b10 | 82 |
| 1,000 | Chic. & R. Isl. B. | 94 | 200 | do.........b9 | 82 |
| 1,000 | do.......... | 94½ | 200 | do.........s30 | 81½ |
| 2,000 | do.......... | 94½ | 200 | do.........b60 | 82 |
| 10 | Bank of Com..... | 105 | 200 | do.......... | 82 |
| 10 | Park Bank........ | 99 | 10 | Panama Railroad | [illegible] |
| 15 | B'k of State N. Y. | 103½ | 150 | do.......... | 94½ |
| 5 | Bank of Republic. | 113½ | 50 | do.......... | 94½ |
| 19 | do.......... | 113½ | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R... | 94½ |
| 150 | Canton Company.. | 21½ | 50 | do.......... | 94½ |
| 40 | Cumb. Coal Co.... | 17½ | 100 | do.......... | 94½ |
| 100 | Hudson River R'd. | 37½ | 200 | do.........b30 | 97 |
| 243 | N. Y. Cen. R.R... | 87 | 50 | do.........b60 | 97 |
| 150 | do........s60 | 87 | 10 | Clev. Col. & Cin. Rd. | 105 |
| 100 | do.......... | 87½ | 10 | Galena & Chi. Rd..s3 | 115½ |
| 100 | do.........b60 | 87½ | 200 | do.........s3 | 115½ |
| 1250 | Erie Railroad....s3 | 60½ | 300 | do.......... | 115½ |
| [illegible] | do.......... | 60½ | 300 | do.........s60 | 115½ |
| [illegible] | do........s30 | 60½ | 171 | do.......... | 115 |
| [illegible] | do.........s60 | 60½ | 100 | do.........b60 | 117 |
| [illegible] | do.......... | 60½ | 1000 | Clev. & Tol. Rd..s30 | 77½ |
| [illegible] | do.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | do.......... | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | do.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | do.......... | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | do.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 15 | Sixth-av. R. R.... | [illegible] | [illegible] | do.......... | [illegible] |
| 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 400 | do.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | do.......... | [illegible] |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] Cum. R. R... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 8,000 | do.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 15,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2,000 | do.......... | [illegible] | 100 | Clev. & Tol. Rd.. | [illegible] |
| 10 | Ocean Bank...... | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60 | [illegible] |
| 25 | Bank of New-York | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mil. & R. I. R. R. | [illegible] |
| 25 | Penn. Coal Co.... | [illegible] | 50 | do.........b60 | [illegible] |
| 100 | Reading R. R....b60 | [illegible] | 50 | Harlem R. R..... | 15½ |
| 100 | do.......... | 81½ | 150 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | [illegible] |
| 100 | do.........s10 | 81½ | 10 | Mil. & Mis. R. R.. | 72 |
| 5 | La Crosse & Mil. R. R. | [illegible] | 200 | Gal. & Chi. R. R.b60 | 117 |
| 150 | Mich. Cen. R. R. b30 | 97 | 5 | do.......... | 116 |
| 25 | do.......... | [illegible] | | | |

FRIDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Foreign financial accounts telegraphed Thursday from the *Niagara* at Halifax, were employed at the Stock Exchange to-day to depress prices. The operators for a fall were more eager than usual for the past week or two to enter upon contracts, seller's option, particularly in New-York and Erie Shares, which fell 1 ℘ cent. from the closing rate of Wednesday. A large business was also done in Philadelphia and Reading Shares, though this Stock had a more decided support than the other, and gave way only ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Western Shares were also fairly sustained, and Illinois Central Bonds sold largely at the advanced rate noticed on Wednesday. The last transactions in them was $15,000, seller to deliver in 60 days, at 91 ℘ cent. The general market closed heavy, and the sellers of Erie were offering the Stock down to 60⅛@¼ ℘ cent. There was nothing in the appearance of the home Money market to justify this change in Stocks, the supply with both the Stock and Discount Brokers being every way comfortable at the rates current before the holiday. One or two of the Exchange drawers were asking ⅛@¼ further advance on London, but failed to do much business, except, perhaps, in the way of settling credits with their own dealers. Most of the ready-money sales were at 109½@109¾ ℘ cent., first-class bills, and 108¾@109 for transient signatures. On Paris and the Continent generally there was not much business done. The top rates on Paris, 5.17½@5.18¾. There was a demand for short sight on London, owing to the high rates of interest quoted from that point. The *Baltic*, sailing to-morrow, will take about half a million in Gold. The *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton, brought in to-day $60,000 in Foreign Coin.

*Some of the Street speculators*, who base their movements on the turn of the Money market abroad and its probable affect on this side, and who were predicting a fortnight or so ago that the Banks here would run down their Specie reserves to $8,000,000 or $9,000,000, while they were really in the way of running them up to $12,250,000, are again assuming that mischief is to grow out of the dearness of money in London. This feeling is not participated in by the bankers. There is no real basis for it. On the contrary, this market is prepared, and it will be to their credit, to spare another million sterling in bullion in aid of the English and French markets, or say $5,000,000 in the next four or five weeks, if the means can be commanded by the Foreign Bankers to buy as much Gold in addition to the large amount of Produce Exchange likely to come on the market within that period, at satisfactory terms to themselves. The operation is not a usual one for the month of December, but if, in their extremity, the Banks of England and France would be greatly accommodated, the sum will be put at their service by the next three arrivals from California, without making further material draughts upon the interior or City Banks on this side.

The Manhattan Company recently purchased the property on Pine-street, in the rear of their Banking House, No. 40 Wall street, and after the necessary alterations, this morning opened their enlarged Banking rooms through to Pine-street. The arrangement is one of the most convenient of the many recent improvements in the street, and besides affording the additional space and apartments which the business of the Company has long required, it has enabled them to add several handsome offices on the Pine-street front, the rental of which will more than reimburse the interest on the whole extra outlay. The estate old and new, from street to street, now stands the Company in about $150,000; less than one third their received profits after uniting the regular half-yearly dividends on the capital stock of 5 ℘ cent cash. The Bank has been in operation since 1799, or 57 years, during which long period $89,175 of the old unregistered circulation has been lost or destroyed by accident, a profit to the Company to be added to their actual surplus of $547,000. The capital is $2,000,000, one-eighth of which long stood in the name of the Marquis of CARMARTHON, who married a Baltimore lady, and which still remains in trust for one of his heirs, at present residing in Virginia. The charter, it will be remembered, is a close corporation, and was originally procured from the New-York Legislature by AARON BURR, ostensibly for "supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water."

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,045,506, against $1,038,840, the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

| | CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool.. | 456 | $179,177 | 75 | $18,609 | 54 | $21,288 |
| Man. of Cotton. | 499 | 114,221 | 402 | 87,596 | 119 | 17,930 |
| Man. of Silk.... | 394 | 269,861 | 133 | 114,074 | 49 | 9,286 |
| Man. of Flax... | 637 | 139,778 | 190 | 89,896 | 91 | 16,486 |
| Miscellaneous... | 131 | 57,469 | 2,045 | 34,995 | 67 | 8,920 |
| Total....... | 2,079 | $750,406 | 2,871 | $295,100 | 400 | $73,130 |
| | | 295,100 | | | | 750,406 |

Total entered..$1,045,506 Total marketed...$[illegible]

It affords us satisfaction to announce the final completion of the Wabash Valley Road through from Toledo on Lake Erie to the State line of Illinois, where its connection is with the great artery of that State to the Mississippi River. The route traverses the richest agricultural valley of Indiana, and embraces 242 miles of the best built and most solid ironed roadway in the West, and has been mainly prosecuted under financial difficulties which, at more than one crisis in its affairs, happening in the darkest day in the money market of 1854, would have appalled any other set of capitalists than the one which had it in charge. These gentlemen are: Messrs. VARNUM, WHITEHOUSE, RODEWALD, BOODY, ROSS, and others, of New-York; KING, PLUME, RATHBONE, WEED, and others, of Albany; TRACY, of Buffalo; and COLBURN, WHITE, and others, of Indiana. The pecuniary and other responsibilities devolved on Mr. E. WHITEHOUSE, the Treasurer, and Mr. COLBURN, the Chief Engineer, were often of the most embarrassing nature, but were met with a promptness and perseverance which entitle them to peculiar mention in connection with the present auspicious event of the completion of the work. The Chief Engineer writes, under date of the 17th inst.: "We laid our last bar of iron last evening at 6 o'clock, and to make sure laid one length into Illinois this morning. The Great Western has only 5½ miles to lay, when 'the great line of 423 miles from Toledo due west will be opened.'" The distances are:

| Toledo—to | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maumee City.......... | 9 | *Wabash*.......... | 138 |
| Whitehouse.......... | 18 | *Peru*.......... | 155 |
| Washington.......... | 26 | Lewisburg.......... | 165 |
| *Napoleon*.......... | 34 | *Logansport*.......... | 166 |
| Adams.......... | 44 | Rock Creek.......... | 179 |
| *Defiance*.......... | 50 | *Delphi*.......... | 184 |
| Emerald.......... | 60 | Buck Creek.......... | 196 |
| Antwerp.......... | 71 | *Lafayette*.......... | 206 |
| State line (Indiana).......... | 75 | Wea.......... | 213 |
| New-Haven.......... | 88 | Nebraska.......... | 217 |
| *Fort Wayne*.......... | 94 | Attica.......... | 226 |
| Mahona.......... | 110 | *Williamsport*.......... | 227 |
| *Huntington*.......... | 118 | Marshfield.......... | 236 |
| Antioch.......... | 124 | State line (Illinois).......... | 242 |
| Lagro.......... | 131 | *Danville*.......... | 249 |

NOTE.—The points in *italic* are the county towns through which the line runs.

The following are the receipts and expenses of the Road for the last quarter, during which the line was only opened to Logansport, and part of the time to La Fayette:

[illegible]

Total 9 months.......... [illegible]

The Superintendent, Mr. [illegible], is running the road with great care and economy, and at an average cost, as will be seen, of not over 35 ℘ cent. on the gross receipts. The saving in the item of fuel, compared with the Eastern roads, is a most important consideration.

The following letter was received to-day from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by a Wall-street firm, in regard to the late Bank failure at that place:

"Your letter to hand, and in reply, would say that we think it is a bad failure; the stock is sunk, but the stockholders are liable for the circulation; they have called a meeting of the stockholders to make an effort to put it on its feet.

Cannot tell at what rate to buy the notes; be on the safe side and make it low; they have not yet published a statement of their finances."

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $[illegible] 71; payments, $221,173 33; balance on hand [illegible] close, $12,012,848 05.

Breadstuffs were generally active to-day. Flour declined a trifle under the pressure of an increased stock; while Wheat and Corn improved a shade, and were less freely offered at the advanced prices. A little more vigor was apparent in the Cotton trade. Groceries were dull and heavy, while Provisions ruled quiet, yet pretty firm. Freights were essentially unaltered.

### Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 21.

The Canal tolls for the season, to the 15th inst., foot up $2,590,000,—a deficiency, as compared with the same period in 1855, of $46,687.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 21—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull; $5 75@$6 50 for common to good extra brands. WHEAT is unchanged; sales 1,500 bushels, at $1 19½ for Chicago Spring, and at [illegible] good White Michigan. CORN is unchanged; sales [illegible] 800 bushels, at 54c.@56c. BARLEY lower, at [illegible] for Canadian. OATS, 40c. *Canal Freights*—Nothing through; receipts good.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 21—7 P. M.

FLOUR lower. Sales 900 bbls. at $5 75 for good Illinois and Wisconsin, $6 for do. Michigan and Ohio, $6 12½ for extra do. WHEAT about the same. Sales 12,500 bushels at $1 19½ for Chicago Spring, and $1 40 for white Michigan. CORN unsettled in consequence of the break in Canal. Sales 25,000 bushels at 52c., 54c.@55c. BARLEY $1 16½. WHISKEY 27c. *Canal Freights*—No through shipments. *Receipts* in the 48 hours up to noon to-day—91,086 bushels Wheat, 84,621 bushels Corn, 9,224 bushels Oats, and 5,076 bbls. Flour.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 21—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR—Steady and little doing. Sales 800 bbls. at $6 37½@$7 for Superfine and extra Oswego; $6 62½ for fancy Canadian. WHEAT—Steady. Sales 10,000 bush. at $1 45 for fair White Canadian; [illegible] $1 28 for fair White Spring. CORN—In light supply, and market firm; sales 3,000 bush. at 61c. *Lake Imports*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 47,400 bush. Wheat, and 7,300 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 22,500 bush. Wheat; 4,900 bush. Corn; 1,600 bush. Barley; and 3,300 bush. Rye.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 21.

BARLEY very active—sales 50,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 30 for light to heavy four-rowed, and $1 18 @$1 17 for two-rowed, and $1 33 for Canadian. OATS, 46½c.@47c. CORN, 70c.@71c. for Western mixed, for store. Sales, 17,000 bushels.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Friday.—*First Board.*—$2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mort., 88; $1,000 do. 1st mort., 99; $1,000 Pennsylvania Coup. 5s, 85; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 92; $600 Pennsylvania Navigation B. Loan, 75½; $1,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 55; $1,100 Tioga Railroad 7s, 86; $100 do Pennsylvania 5s, 83½; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 20 Union Canal Preferred, 18; 60 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 100 do., 40¾; do., 42; 10 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 36; 100 Schuylkill Railroad, 43½; 13 Catawissa Railroad, 5; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 95; 21 Girard Bank, 11½; 2 Philadelphia Bank, 136; 1 North American Bank, 150; 1 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 58; 13 do. 61.

*Between Boards.*—$600 Lehigh 6s, '70, 92; $3,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 96.

*Second Board.*—$12,000 City Railroad 6s, 91; $1,000 [illegible] City 6s, 99½; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 76½; $500 do. 6s, '76, 84; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 92; $[illegible] Catawissa Railroad 7s, 55; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 1 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10½; 10 [illegible]; 2 City Bank, 51; 12 Girard Bank, 11½; 8 [illegible] Railroad, 27.

*After Board.*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '89, 78; 20 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10.

*Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '67, 116; Philadelphia 6s, 91@91½; Philadelphia Railroad, 91½; Philadelphia Railroad, new, 98@99; Pennsylvania 5s, 83½@83¾; Reading R. R., 40¾@40½; Reading R. Bs., '70, 83@83½; Reading R. Mort. 6s, '44, 85; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½@45¾; Morris Canal, 14½@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 76½@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17½@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 35½@36½; Wilmington and Elmira R. R., 20@22; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 71½@75; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mt., 51@51½; Long Island, 12½@12½; Vicksburg, 4@5; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1½; Union Canal, 5@5½; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 12½@12¾.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises..... | 6 55 | Sun sets..... | 4 [illegible] | Moon rises.. | [illegible] |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook.. | 2 36 | Gov. Island.. | 3 21 | Hell Gate.. | [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

### Cleared.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E. K. Collins & Co.

Ships Champion, Jordan, Sharpness Point, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans, Wm. T. Frost; Gossamer, Fechter, London, [illegible]

Barks Leopold, (Swed.) Oderston, Gottenburg, Funch & Meincke; Brothers, Clever, St. Mary's, [illegible] Kobl & Kingist; Kate Lincoln, Christian, [illegible] M. Smith & Co.; Cornet, Ballard, [illegible] Co.; Mayflower, Rogers, New-Orleans, [illegible]

Brigs Mary Capen, Johnson, Norfolk, [illegible] Co.; Odessa, Clements, Yarmouth, N. S., [illegible]; Ranke, Chase, New-Bedford, [illegible]

Schooners Roanoke, Phillips, [illegible] Smith, Smith, Charleston, [illegible] Leboo, Chase, Gloucester, master; [illegible] Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. G. Baldwin, [illegible] ford, J. B. Edwards.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Bedwell, New-London, J. E. Edwards.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore, [illegible] well.

### Arrived.

Ship Asa Eldridge, (new,) Coleman, Boston, in ballast to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.) Crowell, Windsor [illegible] to master.

Brig John H. Jones, (of Cold Spring,) Mills, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.) Wood, [illegible] McAuliff, Wheeler & Almon.

Brig Sarah Wooster, (of East Cambridge,) Morse, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boerum.

Brig L. M. Strout, Strout, [illegible] to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Bloomer, (Br.) McKeown, Halifax [illegible] fish to H. G. Donovan. 14th inst., [illegible] Shoals, spoke brig Katahdin, [illegible] York, short of provisions—supplied her.

Schr. Ben. Toler, Ocracoke, N. C., [illegible] Brown, De Rossett & Co.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston, [illegible] ton & Sprague.

Schr. Persia, (Br.) Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Peytona, [illegible] to master.

Schr. American Belle, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Mystic Valley, ——, Mystic, in ballast.

Steamtug R. B. Forbes, Morris, Boston.

Propeller Western Port, Berry, Portland.

Propeller Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Propeller Petrel, Ayre, Providence.

Propeller Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—During the day, from W. to S. E.

### Memoranda.

*Telegraphic to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.*

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—Schr. Young America, from St. Marks for Buenos Ayres, put in here in distress—leaks badly, threw overboard part of deck-load; does not leak in smooth water. Owner, Robert Williams, New-York. She can probably be repaired.

### Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NIAGARA.]

*Arrived at Liverpool*—4th inst., Adriatic, Quinn, and Erie, Snow, from New-York; 5th, Richard Robinson, Robinson, do.; Marcia C. Day, Chase, do.; 6th, Orilla, Farrington, New-Orleans; Edam, Benson, Savannah; 7th, Saml. Adams, New-York; E. L., Lane, do.; Saml. Couillard, do.

*Sailed from Liverpool*—5th, Queen of the Lake, Palmer, for Charleston; 6th, Europa, Paxton, New-Orleans; Ashburton, Bradish, New-York; J. A. Westervelt, Ashburton, do.; 7th, Fannie, Andrews, City Point, Va.

*Entered for Loading*—1st inst., Wyoming, Burrows, and James Ray, Turley, for Philadelphia; City of Brooklyn, Mitchell, for New-York; Silas Wright, Freeman, for ditto; 3d, Switzerland, Conway, for ditto; 4th, Catharine, Truman, for ditto; Phoenix, Hewitt, for ditto; 5th, Henry Clay, Caulkins, for ditto; Adriatic, Crowell, for ditto; 6th, steamer Anglo-Saxon, for Portland, Maine; E. Robinson, Robinson, for New-York.

*Sailed from Hong Kong*—Aug. 14, S. Wilkins, Spicer, for New-York.

*Sailed from Venice*—28th ult., J. Dunham, Smith, for New-York.

*At Messina*—Oct. 23, S. Cotton and John Henry, for New-York.

*Chartered at Marseilles*—Oct. 28, Texas, for New-York.

*Sailed from Marseilles*—26th, United States, for New-York; 31st, Wm. Wilson, for do.; Hellespont, for do.

[illegible] Sunday, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The ship Wm. B. Sewall will go into dock, after discharging her cargo. Her keel is supposed to be broken.

LOWESTOFT, Friday, Oct. 31.

The American schooner Crimea, from [illegible] for Charleston, has struck on the Newcome.